THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

November 16, 1940

Turning Point Said Reached In European War Politics

Japan Appeased By S.M.C.

Concession Surrenders

Philippines Next?

Huge Reserve of Chinese Capital Available When Peace Restored

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review.*

RAPE OF A HSIEN

To the Editor

There are no people in the world who are so without shame as the "running dogs" of the aggressor. Running errands for their enemy to the detriment of the entire nation, these souless puppets know nothing but their own selfish cravings, easy money and expulsion of rivals by whatever ill means. That is why I hate and despise them most.

An arrival from Chungshan Hsien, known as the place of birth of our late National Father, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, told me stories about the atrocities committed by the puppets in that vicinity in helping the Japanese soldiers to plunder the innocent Chinese villagers and violate women. As soon as the Japanese forces occupied that Hsien, puppets, most of whom are rascals and loafers, immediately took action, guiding the invading troops in searching villages. As a matter of fact, there were very few able-bodied young men left for they had either joined the army or evacuated. Naturally, the Japanese soldiers did whatever they desired without meeting much resistance. However, were it not for the shamelessness of the puppets acting as guides, the Japanese, though anxious to commit outrages on the innocent villagers, could hardly do so because of their ignorance of the local topography. Woe to the populace of that Hsien, that puppets, in order to appease the invaders, tried every means to serve the latter at the expense of the old and feeble, women and children. They set fire to houses, plundered wantonly and raped every woman they met. Most pitiful were the women who after being violated either committed suicide or went insane because of fright. We cannot get the exact number of women who were victimized in this way; however, rough statistics reveal that more than several thousands in that vicinity shared this ill fate. Let us ask ourselves if we could tolerate such brutal and inhumane action done by the Japanese and their "running dogs" if they did the same thing to our family members, relatives and friends.

To add to their wickedness, the puppets fight among themselves. They even resort to murder, kidnaping and bombing in dealing with those of their own men they consider opponents. They are mainly divided into two cliques: Wang Ching-wei's group and Hsing Ya (Rennovation of the Far East) bloc. The former is backed by Kagesa, while the latter by Yanagawa and Chow Fu-hai, the notorious Minister of Finance at Nanking, whose funds are reported to have been raised by kidnaping rich people residing in the foreign-administered areas in Shanghai. He is also head of the co-called "Sino-Japanese Finance Association," which has been designed to operate gambling and the narcotic traffic. Wang and Chow are both puppets but they also fight with each other as enemies. The recent murder of Mu Shih-ying and Liu Na-ou was a result of puppet conflict and antagonism. What is more, the attempted bombing of the **Ping Pao**, Chow's mouthpiece, and that of **Chung Hwa Jih Pao** (Central China Daily News), Wang's paper, were another remarkable example of their bitter hatred toward each other.

I hope that the intelligent readers, especially those of our friendly countries such as Britain and the United States, who are always standing for justice and righteousness, will unanimously condemn the aggressor and the shameless puppets and will try their best to disclose all their crime to the world. The day of reckoning is coming and they will deserve penalty for what they have done against humanity and justice.

Fan Jih-tse.

Shanghai, Oct. 30, 1940.

MORE AID WANTED

To the Editor:

The Burma Road, one of China's communication lines, after having been closed for three months, reopened on October 18 and supplies and war materials are now being carried continually into China. Great Britain has learned that her past "compromise policy" is a failure, especially to Japan. Japan's invasion will not be limited to Chinese territory, but will stretch to third power colonies in the Far East unless she is stopped. China was the first to rise against Japanese aggression, and therefore she may be said to be fighting to protect the interests of the third powers in Asia, particularly Great Britain and the United States, as much as for her own national existence.

China has already received loans of US$25,000,000 and US$50,000,000, and we hope Great Britain will help China in the same way. China's needs are money and materials both from U.S. and Britain. If the two great democracies wish to end the war in Europe earlier and easier, the only way is to finish off Japan first in the Far East by giving China the help she needs.

Mu Wen-fu.

Chungking, Oct. 22, 1940.

THE WESTERN AREA

To the Editor:

Two weeks ago Corporal Sato, of the Japanese gendarmerie, was assassinated off Yu-Yuen Road by unidentified Chinese. When they were notified, the Japanese rushed troops to the scene and immediately threw a cordon around the vicinity, blocking all communications

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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and searching pedestrians in an effort to round up the assassin. Despite their strictest searching on that day, however, the assassin is still at large and the Japanese therefore have extended their blockade over an area far from the spot where the assassination occurred.

Barbed wire barricades have been erected in all alleyways leading to Yu Yuen Road, thus preventing people from entering or leaving. People living in some of these alleyways, most of them very poor, have been confined for over a week and have been unable to leave in order to purchase even their daily necessities. In some cases, families were without rice and faced actual starvation. Hawkers took advantage of the situation and demanded exhorbitant prices for foodstuffs, asking as high as $100 for a picual of rice, $1.00 for a catty of vegetables. It is impossible to look on these bewildered people without sympathy, and yet there is no sign of the blockade being lifted.

A.W.

Shanghai, Nov. 2, 1940.

Note: These restrictions have since been lifted.

FREE LITERATURE!

To the Editor:

Many of our students depend upon your publication to keep them posted on current, last-minute information on China....We receive a great deal of free literature from Japan, hence look to **The China Weekly Review** to balance our periodical collection. Reliable, authentic news on the Orient is vital in an institution of this sort, in order to enable us to keep an open and unbiased mind.

E. MARTEN

International House,
University of California,
Sept. 23, 1940.

(Continued on page 379)

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, November 14, 1940

Demand selling rate on New York:
U.S.$1.00—Sh.$17.20

Demand buying rate on New York:
U.S.$1.00—Sh.$16.84

Demand selling rate on London:
£1.0.0—Sh.$64.53

Demand buying rate on London:
£1.0.0—Sh.$62.98

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

November 13, 1940

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	17¼
Amer. Waterworks	8¾
Anaconda Copper	28½
Bethlehem Steel	89½
Chrysler	81¼
Elec. Bond & Sh.	4¾
Gen. Motors	53⅛
Goodyear T. & R.	18¾
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	29
Lockheed Aircraft	32¼
Mont. Ward	40
N. Y. Central	15⅞
Texas Corp	38⅛
U. S. Steel	74

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Dec.	9.86/86
New York Rubber, Dec.	21.04B/06A
New York Hides, Dec.	13.02/02
Chicago Wheat, Dec.	87¾/88
Chicago Corn, Dec.	62⅞/63
New York Sugar, No. 4, Dec.	0.79B/79½A

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COUNCIL APPEASES BOTH JAPANESE AND PUPPET GANGSTERS

WHEN W. J. Keswick, head of the well known British firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company, was elected Chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement a few months ago there was hope that he would rectify the evils which had prevailed under the preceding administration and initiate a new deal in the foreign-administered area.

The firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd., is regarded as one of the pillars of Britain in this part of the world. It is one of the oldest British firms, its activities extending back to the beginning of British trade and shipping on the China Coast. The firm of Jardines, with ramifications extending into the realms of engineering, manufacturing, shipping and trade, practically controlls Hongkong, and with the British Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, exercises potent influence at Shanghai.

But the Japanese invasion of China slashed deeply into the "empire" of Jardines by restricting its shipping along the China coast, by seizing the Chinese Government Railways, by preventing raw silk from reaching Jardine filiatures, by blocking shipments of Chinese cotton to Jardine mills. Through the British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd., one of Jardines' financial subsidiaries, the firm previously exercised a monopoly in selling supplies to China's longest railway, extending from Shanghai North Station to Mukden, Manchuria. The monopoly was so complete that it once was said that nobody could sell an iron spike or a cross-tie to this railway system, without Jardines receiving a cut on the profit. But the British firm has not been able to send a single inspector over the railways since the Japanese seized the Chinese lines more than three years ago, and, needless to say, there have been no sales of railway equipment.

These facts about Jardine, Matheson and Company are mentioned because W. J. Keswick, present Chairman of the Municipal Council is head of the big British concern. Some say that when a crisis develops, Keswick thinks of Jardines first, the British Empire second, and the International Settlement with its teeming population, third. Keswick resides far out on Hungjao Road and well within Japanese-occupied territory.

Japanese military activities about the International Settlement and political pressure on the Settlement, since the original Japanese occupation in 1937 were responsible for the growth of numerous problems which reached a culmination in the preceding municipal administration, and, according to popular report were responsible for the decision of the previous chairman of the Council, an American lawyer, to retire to private life.

Of the evils which have grown up in and about the Settlement, the worst are gambling and the opium traffic, which were introduced here simultaneously with the inauguration of the Wang Ching-wei puppet administration in Nanking. Whether Wang Ching-wei was responsible for the gamblers, or whether the gamblers were responsible for Wang Ching-wei probably never will be known, but the fact that the Japansee Army was behind both, was obvious. The Japanese had occupied the suburban "extra-settlement" roads and residential areas, outside of the Settlement proper, and had permitted a miscellaneous crowd of Japanese and Chinese carpet-baggers and gangsters to move in. Most of the Chinese who moved in were Cantonese who previously had operated gambling and opium-smoking establishments in the Shumchun district on the border of Hongkong. Within a few weeks more than a dozen gambling houses and opium-smoking divans were opened. Each had its own armed guards, one house boasting of 400, each armed with a Mauser.

These underworld characters, operators, hangers-on and guards of vice-dens in the area, now known as the "badlands," recognize two authorities: the Japanese recognize the "SSS" (Special Service Section) of the Japanese Army and the Chinese "No. 76" Jessfield Road, which is the local headquarters of the Nanking "Gestapo," or secret police. The activities of the political gangsters who operate from "No. 76" extend into all the manifold ramifications of vice and crime, including assassinations, kidnappings, operation of gambling houses and opium-smoking divans. In some lines the activities of "No. 76" and the Japanese SSS overlap, for example in the opium and heroin traffic, but generally they find the "new order" highly satisfactory from a financial point of view, with the Japanese supplying the protection and the Chinese operating the more sordid phases of the partnership.

Numerous references to conditions in the "badlands," and the political gangsterism which is centered at "No. 76" have appeared in *The Review*, but the complete story would require a separate article of many columns. For the purposes of this article it is only necessary to keep in mind the fact that Chou Fu-hai, Minister of Finance at Nanking, is the most potent influence in the Wang Ching-wei camp. Under Chou are the two most feared men in Central China, Ting Mo-tsun, so-called Minister of Social Welfare, and Li Ssu-ch'uen, head of the police and director of "No. 76." Li was a minor official in the Nanking Kuomintang when the National Government evacuated to Hankow. He remained to greet and join the Japanese and assist them in picking out victims for torture and assassination, who had fled to the refugee camps established by the Nanking missionaries. In this manner Li gained the confidence of certain elements in the Japanese army and was rewarded by being placed in charge of the Shanghai badlands and the vice-dens located on the extra-settlement roads.

Li has surrounded himself with a prize gang of desperadoes, including a certain Chang Ping-kun, who has charge of the kidnapping corps; Woo Yung-chung, alias Woo Sze-pao, who is a sort of "office manager" at the headquarter and several others who have charge or branch headquarters scattered through Japanese-occupied territory in the Lower Yangtsze area. Woo Yung-chung probably is the most interesting in the set-up because he is an ex-chauffer and cook, who was once employed by Stirling Fessenden, former Secretary-General of the International Settlement. When Mr. Fessenden retired, Woo first joined a local garage, but later turned up as second in charge of "No. 76," his knowledge of local men of affairs being extremely valuable for the directors of gambling and opium-smoking institutions and the kidnapping-for-revenue industry.

As indicated in an article published in these columns on Nov. 2 (Page 290), the death of Mayor Fu Siao-en precipitated a deadly struggle between two factions in the Wang camp to control the taxes and revenues from vice and crime in the Shanghai district. The two contenders for the job were Chen Kung-po, who had Wang Ching-wei's support and Chou Fu-hai, who had gangster support. Chen Kung-po, after an extended deadlock, was given the mayorality post, but it was rumored that he had to compromise with his rival by agreeing to appoint Chou's men to important posts. Chen had not assumed office when these paragraphs were written, but coming events had already cast their shadows over the local foreign-administered areas.

These events were signalized by four developments:

1—Handing over of the Chinese courts in the French Concession to the Japanese and the Wang Ching-wei puppets.

2—Handing over of the Central Bank premises on the Bund to the Japanese and Chou Fu-hai, who are planning to open a pseudo Central Bank and flood the city with counterfeit Central Bank notes.

3—So-called "modus vivendi arrangement" between the Settlement authorities and the Japanese for cooperation in the suppression of criminal activities in the western residential district.

4—The reopening of the notorious "Asia Club," gambling house and opium-smoking resort on Gordon Road, entirely within the International Settlement, and the opening, simultaneously, of the first large gambling house and opium-smoking establishment in the French Concession (located at No. 43 Route Courbet).

There was undoubted significance in the fact that the first big gambling house was opened in the French Concession, almost on the same day that the Frenchtown courts were handed over to the Japanese and the Wang puppets. It was rumored that the French police who had blocked the opening of gambling houses in the Concession were exasperated at the action of the French authorities in permitting the gambling-opium den to open, but the man who has charge of the Route Courbet resort is a Mr. "Kan," who also enjoys close relations with "No. 76."

The Asia Club resort on Gordon Road operated for several months during the administration which preceded the election of Mr. Keswick, but was finally closed as a result of action taken by C. E. Gauss, former American Consul-General. It was reported that Mr. Gauss wrote a letter to the Japanese Consul-General making inquiry about alleged Japanese connections with the enterprise and as a result the Japanese withdrew their protection and the place was compelled to close. It is now said to have the direct protection—as well as ownership—of the same Nanking officials who operate the China Club on Great Western Road.

This brings the discussion back to Mr. W. J. Keswick, head of Jardines, who is Chairman of the Municipal Council. It is obvious that none of these developments in the International Settlement—handing over of the Central Bank premises and re-opening of the Asia Club gambling house on Gordon Road—could take place without his knowledge. It also is obvious that developments in the western residential or "badlands" area, involving cooperation between the Settlement authorities and the Japanese controllers of that area likewise could not take place without Mr. Keswick's knowledge. Therefore one wonders whether he realizes the significance of what is taking place. Obviously, Mr. Keswick should realize by this time that no attempt to "appease" the Japanese warlords or their puppets could be of any possible benefit to either the Settlement or the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company. When Mr. Keswick authorized the handing over of the Land Records and Title Deeds of the Chinese Municipality, which had be stored here for safe-keeping, it was rumored that he told the members of the Council that the Japanese had threatened to take them by armed force. On wonders what benefit the Settlement received in exchange for the handing over of the Central Bank premises on the Bund? The people also wonder whether the First Special District Court in the Settlement is next on the schedule?

Several months ago a well known writer in the United States said, in the course of an article dealing with Shanghai, that the city might be saved providing the present controllers of the Settlements did not "sell" it in the meantime. One is reminded of this statement in connection with present developments. One also is reminded of a recent statement by Jules Romains, talented French writer, who is now in the United States. In a recent article in the *Saturday Evening Post*, Mr. Romains referred to several well known British, French and Belgian statesmen as "Men who saw, but lacked the will to act." The future will shortly disclose whether this description also fits those responsible for the future welfare of the International Settlement!

Japanese Destroy Another Chinese University

A message from Chungking, through the French *Havas* service on Nov. 12, stated that Japanese bombers had practically destroyed the National Yunnan University, located in Kunming. The Japanese raid took place on Sunday, Oct. 13, and apparently was deliberate, as more than thirty bombs landed on the campus, wrecking most of the buildings, including a newly completed medical building, the science building, auditorium, residences of faculty and staff. The loss was estimated at more than $1,700,000. There were no casualties, as the students and faculty members had fled from the campus. Another report through the Chinese *Kuomin* service said that more than 30 Japanese planes participated in the raid and about 40 bombs were dropped. The *Kuomin* report stated that 60 rooms in the dormitories were destroyed and that books and scientific equipment lost were valued at more than $100,000.

PUPPET PURGES

The probability that the feud between the two Nanking factions which ran for the Mayoralty of Shanghai under the banners of Chou Fu-hai and Chen Kung-po, on the death of Mayor Fu Siao-en a month ago, is still alive and unhealthy has been raised last week by continued unparalleled wave of crime in the Japanese-controlled Shanghai area.

On October 11, Mayor Fu Siao-en, of Greater Shanghai, was assassinated in his home on Scott Road, Shanghai.

Forty-eight hours before a memorial ceremony was due to be held in honor of the late Shanghai Mayor at Fu's home, Ling Tse-chuen, Formosan member of the Overseas Commission of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking government was assassinated on November 12 outside a hotel on Yu Ya Ching Road, Shanghai.

In Nanking on November 9, Yuan Chih-an, Counsellor of the Ministry of Finance, was killed by axemen.

In Shanghai also on November 12, the tenth Japanese subject, and seventh member of the Japanese armed forces to be shot at in Japanese controlled territory in the Shanghai area was a Gendarmerie officer, who was dropped by a bullet in Hongkew.

Both Ling, killed in Shanghai, and Yuan, murdered in Nanking, according to reliable information, were ardent suporters of Chou Fu-hai's claim to the Mayoralty of Greater Shanghai, now occupied by Chen Kung-po in succession to Fu Siao-en. The Japanese military, it is understood, supported Chen's claim.

Law of Pillage and Anarchy Threatens Shanghai as Puppet Powers Increase

ANY illusions that the Shanghai Second Special District Courts in the French Concession will be operated by the Wang Ching-wei regime in conformity with the French-Chinese Accord of 1931, as promised in the joint statement issued by the Japanese and French authorities November 7 on the occasion of the surrender of the courts, should be dispelled without delay. If any law is applied when the Second District Court begins functioning fully again, it will be the law applied wherever and whenever the Japanese and their puppet henchmen have gained control—the law of civil pillage and political anarchy, unless, indeed, Nanking might attempt by shining example in Shanghai to dispel the unsavory reputation jurisdiction under its regime has already won here and abroad. That, though, is doubtful, for the urgency of Wang's financial needs and the political demands of his Japanese lords and masters is too great to permit of much more than rough "justice."

Conceived through the rape of fallen France, nothing good can possibly come of this illegal monstrosity about to be reared in the confines of Shanghai's long inviolate borders. That the cession of the Chinese Government Courts to Wang Ching-wei's regime is internationally unlawful might in the circumstances be overlooked in a day and age of rended treaties, were it not for the ugly possibilities—in fact, probabilities, which now must be faced directly or indirectly by every resident in Shanghai and by every nation represented here. None in Shanghai can escape, sooner or later, some effect of the changed *status* of the Second District Court, and it should now be stated frankly that the French authorities conducted their negotiations on the matter with little regard for the well-being of Shanghai as a whole. Officially, at least, it certainly never has been declared that the British and American Ambassadors, whose nationals are in the majority among those non-French residents enjoying extra-territorial rights, were consulted before they capitulated to the Japanese demands. On this ground the French authorities are not blameless. Just how greatly foreigners are going to be affected in their civil cases before the Wang-controlled courts remains to be seen, but it requires no great stretch of imagination that in cases where foreign interests conflict with Japanese, the latter will inevitably get the better of the deal. The new *status* of the Court, which is now on par with Japanese controlled courts in Manchukuo or elsewhere under Japanese rule, will ensure so much as that.

The fact that the French authorities so worded their official statement on the rendition of the Courts that it implied no recognition of the Nanking Government is simply playing at politics on a petty scale. Whether or not the French authorities recognize Wang Ching-wei is beside the point that the French committed a breach of faith with the Chinese Government, contributed greatly to the Chinese Government's difficulties in the conduct of a desperate war against aggression, and thereby in some measure aided the Japanese. This breach of neutrality was rendered the more unnecessary by the fact that as yet there had been no sign of *force majeur* on the part of the Japanese.

The most immediate effect in Shanghai of the change-over of the Courts will be felt politically. Previously regarded as a haven of refuge for Chinese political characters, the Concession will now become a death-trap for all but those who are prepared to swear their allegiance to Wang Ching-wei. In this sense, there must be political anarchy in the Concession, for there can not be the slightest doubt that the Japanese have for long been itching to lay their hands on the District Courts for the sole purpose of obtaining political control over Shanghai. There remains, of course, a certain amount of safety for the political refugee in the Settlement, but it is also well-known that negotiations for the surrender of the First Special District Court, which handles cases from the Settlement, have been pushed with increasing vigor by the Japanese.

While the Japanese have their political irons in the local legal fire, the primary object of Wang Ching-wei's regime in the administration of justice undoubtedly will be the financial pillage of as many victims as can be coralled in the Second District Court. Wang's regime has been fighting off financial strain in an increasingly desperate effort to balance income with expenditure that has blossomed in ratio to the expansion of his organization, and even with Japanese aid and the publication of F.R.B. notes (worthless outside of the Japanese controlled areas), he has failed to make ends meet. The forthcoming opening of the "Central China Bank" in Shanghai is outstanding evidence of the straits to which the Nanking regime has been reduced, and even that measure is now meeting objections from the Japanese. A steady source of income, obviously, would be provided by the Shanghai Courts, and on this account it may be assumed with a fair degree of certainty that more fines than prison penalties will be the order of the day, henceforth, in the Second District Court.

In this connection it should be noted that Japanese objections reported to have been raised against the establishment of Wang's Central China Bank in Shanghai were declared to be due to the Japanese army's attempts to increase the circulation of military notes here. A flood of Central China Bank notes, it was felt, would interfere with the attempt to popularize Japanese military notes. Passed without denial was a report published by the *Asahi Shimbun* on November 1 that the French Concession authorities had decided to enforce payment in military notes for goods purchased from the Japanese. It follows therefore, that the Second District Court also will enforce payment of fines, moneys into court, legal fees, etc., in either Japanese Military notes or Central China Bank notes. The Japanese army probably will prefer the former, but to the foreign business man, compulsory payment in either currency will merely add to the many restrictive actions already imposed by the Japanese in occupied areas.

In the face of the threat, which as the Chungking protest declared, now shadows "their lives and property," the Chinese in the Concession are already employing through their legal representatives the one defensive weapon at their disposal, a policy of simply ignoring the Second District Court completely. It is manifest that a court may not be conducted without prosecution and defense, and their accompaniment of bewigged and gowned members of the bar; and that, in fact, was what happened last Monday, when the Court was opened for the first time under the Wang banner and was compelled to close down again owing to the absence of judges, attorneys and lawyers. It is a novel extension of the boycott system, and might yet be responsible for enforcing a modicum of law and order in the Frenchtown Court. Whether, however, it will be instrumental in saving the lives of a number of political suspects known to have been held by the French police without trial for some time, is to be doubted greatly.

French Concession Courts Surrendered to Japanese

By a Resident of the Concession

NOVEMBER, 7, 1940 will long be marked as a black day in the annals of international relations in Shanghai, as it opened a new phase of Japanese *de facto* domination over a foreign controlled area without formal assumption of its political control.

The event which took place on this date was the signing of an agreement between the French and Japanese authorities to the effect that the Chinese Courts in the French Concession are to be taken over by the Nanking Government. These courts have been functioning in accordance with the Franco-Chinese Accord dated July 28, 1931.

The long cherished ambition of the Japanese to administer justice in the foreign-ruled areas of Shanghai thus became partly realized. Except for a handful of exterritorial foreigners, they have under their jurisdiction some million Chinese and about 25,000 foreign residents of the French Concession. Until faced with this reality, the man in the street is unable to realize how significant and far reaching this reform is. However those who are conscious of the long arm of the law, can entertain little doubt but that the Japanese have become virtual arbiters of the fate of more than a million individuals.

Although the agreement preceding the transfer of the Courts was reached here in Shanghai, one can scarcely blame the local French authorities who may be obedient tools of not only their own government, but also a stronger power, the German Nazis. To save face, M. H. Cosme, the French Ambassador, some time ago, approached the Chungking government with a proposal for the transfer of Courts in the French Concession, here, in view of strong pressure exercised upon the local French authorities by the Japanese. He knew, obviously, that such an offer would be turned down. When this occurred and the excuse of the Chungking Government's refusal "to comply with facts" was on hand, the French Consul here readily "gave up" probably in exchange for Japan's promise to continue the fiction of his nominal control over the French area.

Chungking Protests

The Chungking Government's reaction was the lodging of a strong protest with the French Government for the violation of the Court Agreement signed on July 28, 1931, and the order to the Second Special District Court and the Third Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court in the French Concession to suspend temporarily their activities. The judges and officials of both Courts were given to understand that the Chungking Government would continue paying their salaries in case of non-acceptance of office under the new Government, and, in all probability most of the personnel in both Courts will have to be replaced by appointees of the Japanese.

However, this seems unimportant for, judging by what as happened in similar circumstances in Manchuria and North China, the Japanese, when taking over the administration of justice do not hesitate to appoint Japanese advisors wherever the Chinese administrators prove deficient in carrying out Japanese aims.

It goes without saying that the Courts will continue to apply Chinese Civil and Criminal Law as heretofore and enforce decisions and execute sentences with the aid of the French Police as before. But even a superficial glance at the Criminal Code of the Chinese Republic reveals a curious *quid pro quo* that is created with regard to political crimes, offences endangering the internal and external security of the State, such as riots, treason, etc. The reversed trend of justice will undoubtedly be evident in the severity of punishments for certain offenses. Every resident of the French Concession today faces the necessity of adjusting his psychology and moral sence to the new conception of legalities as implied in the change of Court administration.

Position of Russians

Second in number after the Chinese the Russian population of the Concession faces the change with bitter misgivings. As the majority of the Russians came from Manchuria and have already felt the "amenities" of Japanese legal control, their opinions certainly carry weight. On the other hand, the assiduity with which the Japanese tried to obtain jurisdiction over the Russians, which can be seen from the late Mayor Fu Siao-en's abortive protect to bring them forcibly under the jurisdiction of the Nantao Court, gives ground for suspicion that the Japanese will exercise their newly assumed power to the full. No less commotion was witnessed among the Soviet Russian community, which has grown considerably since the assuming of Soviet nationality by former citizen of Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia and has its Club in the territory of the French Concession.

During the first four days after the transfer of the Courts all hearings were suspended, which can be partly attributed to the change of personnel and adjustment of the details of minor character. However, it became known that all members of the Chinese bar declared a boycott and refused to appear before the Second Special District Court and Third Branch of Kiangsu Higher Court under the new administration. Most foreign lawyers followed their example.

It has been rumored that, apart from the announced text of the Franco-Japanese Accord signed on November 7, there exists a secret Agreement between the same parties, which annuls the old Agreement of July 28, 1931 and sets up a new *modus vivendi* for the administration of the courts. One of the alleged terms of this Agreement is deprivation of all foreign lawyers of the right to practice in the Japanese controlled Courts. The near future should reveal the truth of these speculations.

Preceded By Rumors

The official surrender of the Courts by the Concession authorities to the Chinese puppet government was preceded some two weeks by rumors of the impending action, but in reply to persistent inquiries, the French issued only strong denials. The only admission forthcoming officially was a statement by a spokesman for the French Consulate-General, who declared on November 4 that "negotiations on the court issue had been carried on for some time at Chungking between M. Henry Cosme, the French Ambassador to China and officials of the National Government." There had been no local developments on the matter, asserted the spokesman in deploring "current rumors."

Also denied that day were reports that the Second District Court had been placed under heavy armed guard by the French authorities, and a high officer of the French Municipal Police dismissed an eyewitness account of armored cars surrounding the buildings with the explanation that police guards had been around the building ever since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in August, 1937.

Substance had been given to the rumors two days previously however, when it became known that that the Nanking regime had already appointed Tsao Chi-wen, former advisor to the Chinese Bureau of Public Safety, as senior judge over the courts. This information followed the report that on November 3 Tsao held talks with the Concession authorities, following which a high French official visited Mr. Yang Bang, senior official of the Kiangsu High Court Third Branch. Later, after consulting his colleagues, on the same day Mr. Yang called on Mr. R. J. de Margerie, Vichy Consul-General in Shanghai and conferred with him regarding the *status* of the courts.

The Truth Comes Out

The truth was finally made known officially on November 7, when a statement was released jointly by

the Japanese and French authorities. There was no reference to previous French protestations and denials in the statement, which forthrightly declared:

"The French and Japanese authorities concerned have reached an agreement regarding the jurisdiction of the Chinese courts in the French Concession, negotiations on which have been conducted for some time. An agreement having been reached, the aforesaid Chinese courts will, after November 8, 1940, function under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China (Nanking) in accordance with the French-Chinese Accord—signed on July 28, 1931."

The French Consulate-General released the following communique the same night.

"The French and Japanese authorities have come to an understanding on the question, which was pending for some time, on the Chinese law courts in the French Concession.

"Following this agreement, the Chinese law courts in the French Concession will function according to the terms of the Franco-Chinese Convention of July 28, 1931, under the jurisdiction of the Nanking Government, starting on November 8, 1940."

The announcement created little surprise, but indignation enough and a great deal of uneasiness among Chinese and foreign residents of the Concession.

Courts Handed Over

At the Courts themselves the following day, a strong guard of Japanese gendarmes was present to aid the Frenchtown military in maintaining peace and order, but, as the Embassy spokesman drily commented at the ordinary Japanese press conference, "no untoward incident occurred." Two press photographers were barred from the Court compound, and one of them was placed under detention for a little over an hour, his release being permitted after it had been ascertained he had taken no pictures.

The Courts continued to function last Friday to the last minute under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government appointed judges, and by about 11 a.m., the calendars had been cleared and most of the Court officials departed. The secrecy with which the French and Japanese had carried out their plans for the transfer of the courts to the puppet authorities was reflected in the appearance of a Chinese lawyer at the Second District Court Friday in search of Mr. Yang Peng, president of the High Court, at 11 a.m. When informed by pressmen why Judge Yang would not be available, the lawyer made his departure with the utmost despatch.

As speculation spread in Shanghai on the possible outcome of Wang Ching-wei's bloodless "victory" over Vichy, Chungking made clear its opinion in the form of a vigorous protest, lodged with the French Embassy the day the courts were handed over in Shanghai.

A Chinese spokesman declared that the action would not only endanger the lives and property of Chinese residents under the jurisdiction of the courts, but also would jeopardize all foreign rights and interests. The Chinese Government, said the protest lodged with the Embassy, had been constrained to order the Third Branch High Court of Kiangsu and the Second Shanghai Special District Court to suspend its functions in the French Concession. "Hereafter, any organs that may style themselves as Chinese courts in the French Concession will be regarded as illegal and all decisions and any other acts of such organs shall have no validity. The French Government should be held fully responsible for all the consequences of its action in this matter."

Chungking Protests

Stressing the efforts made by the Chinese Government to forestall the handing over of the Courts by the French authorities, a spokesman of the Foreign Office at Chungking declared:

"The Foreign Office has received a communication from the French Government declaring that the Shanghai French Concession authorities signed on November 7 an agreement with the Nanking regime permitting the latter to take over the Chinese courts in the French Concession, which were formally handed over in the morning of November 8.

"With reference to this question the Chinese Government repeatedly explained to the French Government that if the Chinese courts in the French Concession were taken over by the enemy not only Chinese residents would suffer physical and property loss but foreign interests and rights also would be endangered.

"The Chinese Government repeatedly asked the French authorities to reject the enemy demands, at the same time calling the attention of the French authorities to their responsibilities in the matter.

"Unfortunately the French authorities yielded to the enemy, violating the agreement signed on July 28, 1931, concerning establishment of Chinese courts in the French Concession, and handing over those courts Nanking regime.

Nanking Appoints Judges

Next move was made by Nanking, which announced the appointment of three new court judges, who together with six judges in the previous administration, appeared at the Courts Saturday morning. No cases, however, came before them. It was also revealed on Saturday that Mr. Jao Van-she would be made senior judge of the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court, while Mr. Sung Zao-kong would be made chief judge of the Second District Court. So far as could be ascertained, the only business of the Courts on Saturday was the arrangement of calandars the coming week, and it was anticipated by the Japanese and the Wang regime that the courts would begin to function officially on Monday.

Whatever may have been behind the appearance of the six judges of the previous administration at the Courts Saturday, on Monday, only one of them showed up, nine others branding the cession of the Courts to Nanking control as illegal and refusing to attend their sessions. The Wang officials were further embarrassed by the absence of Chinese lawyers, all of whom had immediately declared a boycott against the Courts when they were handed over on Friday, and the failure of the Frenchtown police prosecutors to show up. While Nanking officials hurriedly sent for legal reinforcements from the puppet ranks, strong police guards remained posted around the buildings.

By their success in winning the Second District Court and the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court into their control last week, the puppet authorities achieved an aim in which they failed only a fortnight previously, bringing within their jurisdiction the thousands of Russians living in the Concession and without extraterritorial privileges. This they had attempted towards the end of last month, when on October 24 it was announced by the Nanking Ministry of Justice that all "White Russian emigrees shall hereafter come under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai District Court in the Chinese City (Nantao) in all civil and criminal cases."

Nantao Order Ignored

It was declared that an agreement had been reached between the "White Russian Emigrees Association" and the Shanghai government, and that the chairman of the Russian body, Mr. Ivanoff, had notified all members of the Association of the arrangements.

It was found impossible to enforce the Nanking ruling, which was completely ignored by both the French police authorities and the recognized Russian groups in the Concession. Despite a thinly veiled warning, Russians continued to present themselves at the Second District Courts as defendants and plaintiffs in both the First and Second Special District Courts.

An extension of the Nanking order of October 24 was forthcoming the following day, when it was made known "from official sources" that the Shanghai District Court, "being the sole legal tribunal in Shanghai, will take over all cases involving Chinese and Foreigners who do not enjoy extra-territorial rights, irrespective of the district in which the litigants are domiciled."

This latter order also failed to become effective within either the Settlement or the French Concession, but with the surrender by the Concession authorities of the Second Dustrict Court, it was pointed out by legal authorities, Nanking will have assumed control over at least those Chinese and foreigners who live in the Concession and have no extra-territorial rights.

Quezon Cashes In On Threat Of Japanese Flanking Movement On Philippines Through Indo-China

Reflecting the growing importance attached by the United States to the Philippine Islands as a factor in Western Hemispheric defense plans due to the threat of a Japanese flanking movement on the Islands through Indo-China, President Manuel Quezon is today in an unusually favorable position to deal with America—and he is cashing in on it. Three months ago, the position of the Philippines in its relations with the United States was aptly described as that of a country sitting out on a limb, with the limb being sawed off at Guam. President Quezon was faced with the imminent necessity of proving the platform of Independence on which he was steam-rollered back into office last elections by his highly efficient party machine, and at the same time the threat of Japan began to loom more and more darkly in the future of the Philippines. He was in fact, between a political devil and a deep, deep sea, well populated with Japanese warships.

Two recent events contributed to give President Quezon a handsome respite from what looked like the inevitable showdown. The first was the invasion by Japan of Indo-China and the subsequent signature of an "agreement" by the French authorities giving the Japanese use of railways in Indo-China for the transport of troops. Second, and in consequence of the first, was the establishment of an Anglo-U. S. understanding on Far Eastern policy.

On the face of it, the agreement for the transport of Japanese troops in Indo-China would have meant little were it not for the fact that Indo-China's only railroad of any importance links Haiphong and Saigon, occupation of which would enable Japan to hold the northern flank of Singapore and the western flank of the Philippines. This agreement was signed in October 30, according to a message from Tokyo, and it was obvious at that time that Japan could scarcely find any excuse for occupying Saigon after she had just elaborately declared that the only purpose of her landing at Haiphong was for the conduct war on China.

Significant Developments

In the two weeks elapsed since then, however, there have been several developments of distinct significance in view of Japan's historical methods of aggression. Tokyo has launched an intensive propaganda campaign of incitement in Thailand against Indo-China, and in Indo-China against Thailand, obviously in order to provide the excuse of intervention should the two countries resort to arms. Further, Tokyo during the past week has made repeated charges of activity by anti-Japanese elements in Saigon, and despite strenuous denials by the French authorities, these charges have become more and more violent. In this, of course, it is clear that Japan seeks further excuse for invasion of Saigon as an implied reply to Anglo-U. S. cooperation in the Far East.

An outstanding example of Japanese propaganda directed towards stirring up strife between Thailand and Indo-China was the **Domei** report issued under a Hanoi dateline on November 9, stating outright that the French Military authorities had been mobilizing French nationals between that ages of 40 and 50. "The mobilization," said the message, "was attributed to the increasingly tense relations between French Indo-China and Thailand due to the latter's territorial demands. French troops have been moved south by trains and trucks. Aircraft were also reported to have been concentrated in the south." If the denial promptly issued by the French authorities in Indo-China is true, then this Domei message can only be regarded as an open attempt to precipitate war between the two countries.

Allegations of anti-Japanese activities in the south of Indo-China were first officially made on November 5 by Major-General Raishiro Sumita, head of the Japanese Mission to Indo-China. According to reports received in Hongkong, Major-General Sumita on November 5 called on Admiral Jean Decoux, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, and protested against "increasing activity of anti-Japanese elements in southern Indo-China, centered around Saigon.'

The Axis Touch

The Axis touch was provided when Major-General Sumita pointed out that since the entry of Japanese troops in French Indo-China, many Chinese who were anti-Japanese, as well as sympathizers of General de Gaulle, and British and Americans had gone to Saigon. These anti-Japanese elements, he continued, were "associating themselves with Jewish financiers and engaging in activities prejudical to the 'new order.'" Garbled Goebbelism such as this would be a subject for ridicule were it not for the dangerous intent behind the stage which it is clear the Japanese are setting in south Indo-China.

Whether it is the eventual purpose of the Japanese to include Indo-China within the sphere of the "new order's" influence, or whether by their present moves they have in mind only the immediate purpose of embarrassing the United States by threatening the Philippines, and Britain by threatening the Malay States, or both, the fact is that the Japanese have played into President Quezon's hands at a time when he was desperately searching for means to invoke continued American protection against Japan's ambitions, without relinquishing his claims on independence in July, 1946.

In any form of Pacific defense plan, the United States must be compelled to regard the Philippines as a spearhead —a first line of defense, and that she was already doing so even before the Japanese began maneuvering for position in Indo-China was stressed by Colonel Frank Knox so far back as October 23, when the U. S. Navy Secretary declared that the U. S. Navy was prepared to defend any territory under the American flag, **including the Philippines.**

Plane Squadrons Sent

More definite evidence of the United States' new regard for the Philippines was offered from Washington within a few hours of the statement by Colonel Knox, when it was announced that the United States Army had transferred two pursuit plane squadrons to the Philippines to immediately strengthen Manila's defenses.

Prior to the War Department announcement, the Philippines Resident Commissioner in Washington, Senor Joaquin Elizalde, conferred with the Secretary of War, Colonel Henry Stimson. Senor Elizalde renewed the Filipino pledge to co-operate fully with the United States in the defence of American interests in the Far East.

The two squadrons of planes being transferred to the Philippines, said the Washington office of **United Press,** would being American aerial strength there to a new all-time peak. The planes will reinforce several scores of long-distance "Flying Destroyer" bombers and other modern units recently transferred quietly to the Philippines.

Transfer of the two plane squadrons to the Far East was seen in Washington as another step in Washington's quiet but swift preparation for any emergency in the Pacific. In the past month these preparations have included the dispatch of heavy Army and Navy reinforcements to Hawaii and Alaska and the acquirement of a number of auxiliary ships by the Navy for use as transports and aircraft tenders.

Planes Arriving Fast

Observers also recalled recent reports from Manila which stated that American Army and Navy planes had been arriving in the Philippines in such great numbers in recent months that workmen have been unable to build hangars and barracks fast enough to house pilots, ground crews and planes.

The expanded American air forces in the Philippines were further bolstered recently by the requisitioning of more than fifty planes originally sold to Thailand and Sweden.

U.S. Air Corps Headquarters announced last week that the standard size pursuit squadron comprises about sixty officers, including pilots, and between 200 and 300 enlisted men who form guard details and carry out other ground duties.

Air Corps Headquarters declined to disclose the exact size of the two pursuit squadrons which will be sent to the Philippines but indicated they were about standard size.

The Seventeenth Squadron forms part of the First Pursuit Group although it may include some men from the Thirty-First Pursuit Group which also is headquartered at Selfridge Field, Air Corps officers said.

Sr. Elizalde was understood to have had a very cordial talk with Col. Stimson during which he delivered the promise of President Manual Quezon of the Philippines commonwealth to "co-operate in every possible manner with American defense arrangements."

Sr. Elizalde and Col. Stimson were understood to have reviewed the entire Far Eastern situation, including defence problems.'

150,000 Trained Men

Sr. Elizalde was understood to have stressed the availability of 150,000 trained militia in the Philippines. He emphasized the logic of America's shipping war equipment to the Philippines for use by the trained militia as part of the American forces in the Islands.

The conference between Sr. Elizalde and the War Secretary in Washington coincided with similar talks between American and Filipino defense leaders in the Philippines, it was understood.

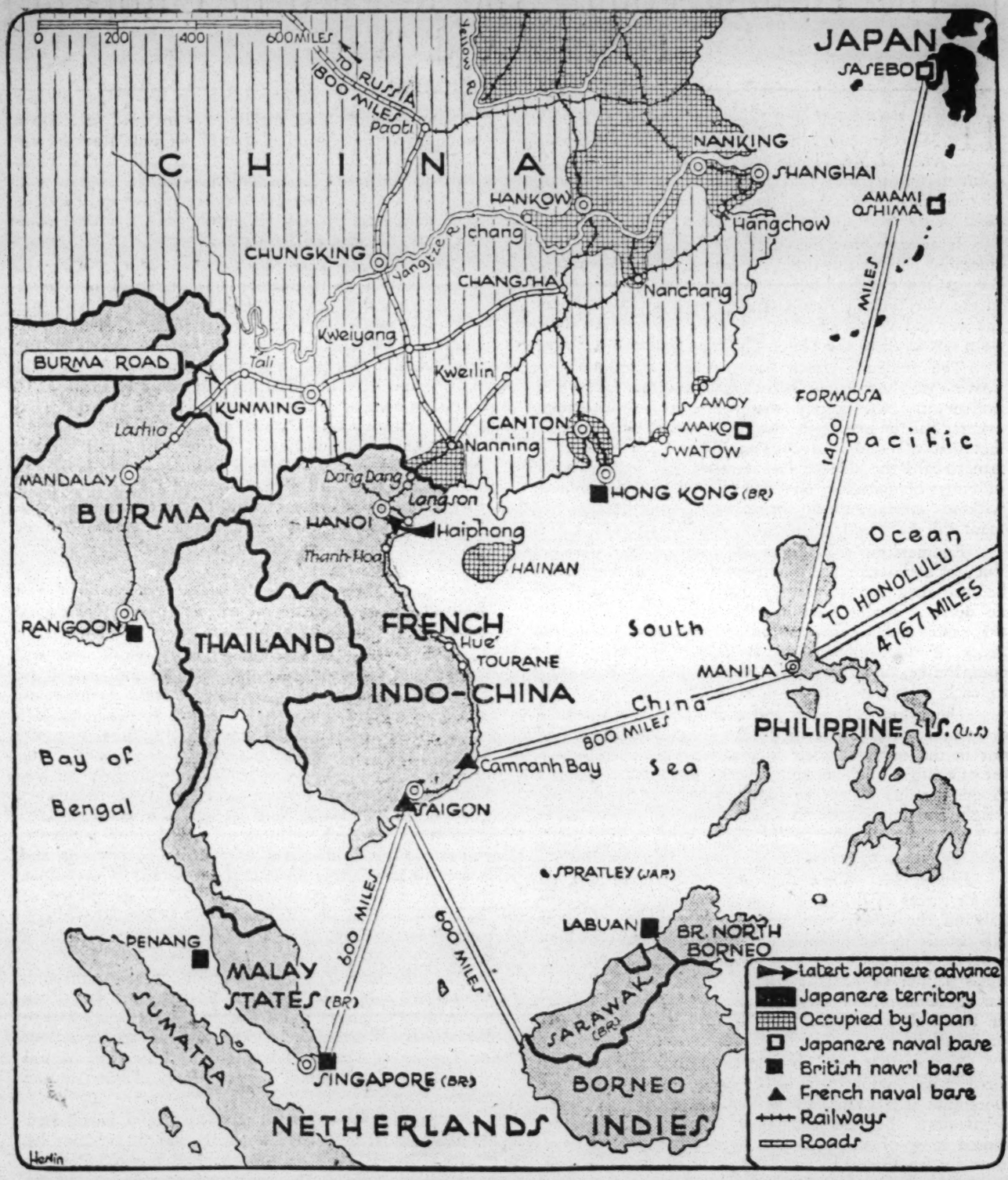
Developments of the past week have convinced unofficial military and naval observers in Washington that the United States intends to utilize the Philippines as a strategic base for the defense of American interests in the Far East.

The Seventeenth Squadron from Selfridge Field was expected to sail for Manila from San Francisco on November 20. The Twentieth Squadron from Hamilton Field will sail from San Francisco about the end of this month.

Meanwhile military circles in Washington indicated that the question of American defense of the Philippines has become one not of defending the Filipino people, but of defending vital American interests in the Far East.

Filipino authorities, it was then indicated, had then consulted little on major matters of policy concerning the defense of the Philippines.

Where Japanese May Threaten Philippines



New York Times Map

Remarkable Attack

In common with her Axis partners, Japan soon after this began a pre-Presidential election campaign designed to distract United States electors, although in view of Mr. Willkie's firmly declared intention of opposing aggression in any part of the globe, for what reason it is difficult to discover. However, the campaign was best exemplified by the remarkable attack made on Mr. Cordell Hull by the Tokyo **Nichi Nichi** for his address to the United States National Press Club, before members of which he urged more aid for Britain and China. The **Nichi Nichi** linked up its attack on Mr. Hull with a November 1 dispatch from its Shanghai correspondent, who declared that there was evidence in Shanghai that the United States was preparing "for war against Japan, with Manila as an advance base." The evidence on which the Shanghai correspondent of the **Nichi Nichi** based his report was of the flimsiest and the report was swiftly discredited by Mr. Yakichiro Suma, the Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman. In view of the fact, however, that the Japanese press is supposed to be closely controlled, Mr. Suma's protestations were in the nature of crocodile tears. The damage had already been done in Japan; another blow had been delivered by a whip the sole purpose of which appears to have been to lash the people of Japan into a new fury against the United States. As a sample of the means which are being used continually by the Japanese for this purpose, and in order to realize what effect such reports must have on the attitude of the Japanese people towards the Philippines, the despatch is worthy of recall. Among America's preparations for war on

"The Turning Point" Said Reached In European Politics And War

BY SAM TITLEBAUM*

HERR Joachim Von Ribbentrop, the Nazi Foreign Minister, commenting recently on the proposed visit of Mr. Viacheslov Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, to Berlin, said "The visit will cement Russo-German relations, and will no doubt prove to be a *turning point* in the war and in World affairs."

It appears that the Nazi Foreign Minister is considerably behind the times. Because, by the events of the past few days and the past few weeks, the *turning point* in the war, and in World affairs, has been reached; and the war and World affairs are pointing off in a new direction, not at all to the liking of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo.

The evidence which has recently accumulated to prove that the turning point has been reached is preponderant. Not merely shadows cast before coming events, but the events themselves are all indicative of the fact that the scales have balanced, and are starting to lean toward the side of Democracy; that regimentation of human beings under one-man rule, or wholesale murder without warning, are not principles upon which government can be based.

Enumerating these facts and events is not difficult. But to enumerate them chronologically is impossible because they run so closely together. Historians will no doubt consider them simultaneously, all bearing on the same end. Likewise, to enumerate them in the order of their importance, is also impossible. Their comparative, individual importance, and their relation to each other, is entirely debatable.

Therefore, these facts and events must be presented as exhibits in a Court of Justice—not chronologically, nor in the order of their importance—but merely as a list of exhibits, each standing alone. Each is then subject to the scrutiny of all the jurors, who must decide what weight and importance to attach to it; and what value to give it, in relation to the other exhibits.

We have, therefore:

Exhibit A. While the long range duel between the air forces of Britain on one hand, and Germany and Italy on the other, continues at a devastating pace, it fails utterly in accomplishing either one of the two purposes Herr Hitler had in mind when he started it. Namely, it has neither broken the *morale* of the English People, scaring them into a surrender; nor has it softened up the British Isles to make them an easy military problem for invasion.

On the other hand, by the efforts of the Royal Air Force, now obviously better equipped with planes and pilots than at the start, and obviously growing stronger, it has done the one thing that Hitler and Mussolini wanted most of all to avoid. It has brought the war home to the German and the Italian peoples. Despite all the press control in Germany and Italy, enough news gets out to convince the most sceptical of wishful thinkers among totalitarian sympathizers. Naples and Milan, Berlin and Hamburg, and the rest of the large industrial centers of both countries, are blistering and crumbling under British explosives and incendiaries, even as London is blistering and crumbling. The invasion bases on the French and Dutch coasts are kept in splinters and flame, making any invasion of England an empty dream. And all that Hitler and Mussolini can, and do, promise their people, is more and terrible bombings of England, in retaliation. Which is poor consolation in return for their wrecked homes and factories, after they were promised faithfully that the war would not reach German or Italian territory.

Exhibit B. (*The Greek-Italian War*). With his failure to conquer England, Herr Hitler turned his attention to the South and East. Here, Mussolini's first real value as an ally was to be displayed. If Mussolini could occupy Greece, and subjugate it, as Hitler had Holland and Belgium and Northern France, then the Axis would have the ideal jumping-off place from which to obtain control of the entire Mediterranean Sea. They would have bases from which to attack Egypt with some chance of success, and crack at the Suez Canal. While Signor Mussolini was dashing through the task of polishing off Greece, Herr Hitler would merely police the Balkans, north of Greece. And by standing around with a million troops or more, would give Russia and Turkey the idea that they had better not do anything to help Greece.

Signor Mussolini already had a base on the Greek Peninsula from which to launch his attack. He owned Albania. Or thought he did.

But nobody owned Albania, and nobody ever will except the Albanians. Albania is about the size of the State of Vermont, approximately 10,000 square miles, and has the same mountainous terrain as Vermont, only more so. From the years 1500 to 1912, for over 400 years, Albania was under the general protection of the Ottaman Empire; but was really without much of any kind of centralized government. In 1912 they were granted independence, and set up a monarchy. The Albanians, however, refused to take a king seriously, and in 13 years they had four major revolutions and numerous rebellions. In 1925 they established a republic, and elected Zog as president. In 1928 Zog sold out to Signor Mussolini, who announced an Italian protectorate over Albania, while Zog was crowned king instead of being president.

In 1939, King Zog the First, refused to jump through Mussolini's hoop; and on Good Friday, April 7th, 1939, the Roman Legions of Il Duce, in a campaign totalling 21 casualties, occupied the four ports of Albania, and the Capital at Tirana; King Zog fled to Greece, and Mussolini put a military governor in Tirana to rule Albania.

Albania is bounded on the North and North-East by Yugoslavia, and on the South and South-East by Greece. It was through Albania that Mussolini's *blitzkrieg* would '*blitz*.' The mountain people of Albania were not asked, and the Italian people were kept in the dark until a day and a half after the first attack was launched.

Up to date, the Italian *blitzkrieg* on Greece is a greater invasion fizzle than the march of Coxey's Army on Washington, because General Coxey had no casulaties.

The Italians by last Wednesday had even stopped issuing communiques from Rome, except for one recent one which blamed the terrain for the Italian failure. The Greeks, aided and abetted, no doubt, by the Albanians, who have no reason to love Italy, do not even bother to drive the Italians back. They merely surround them in the mountains, cut off all retreat, and slaughter them

* Sam Titlebaum, writer of this article dealing with the turning point in the war, is the radio broadcaster and commentator over Station XMHC. Mr. Titlebaum, a newcomer in Shanghai, has had extensive journalistic experience in the United States, chiefly in Chicago and at Seattle. He is correspondent for *The Seattle Star*.

like sheep. Then they sit around and wait for Italian reinforcements, and repeat the process. Two entire divisions of Italian troops, including the crack Centaurs, pride of Il Duce, were thus annihilated.

Smoothly cooperating Greek and British warships and aerial squadrons make impossible any retreat by sea. And all that Italy has been able to do by way of offensive war effort, is to carry on bombing raids on civilians in the large cities of Greece.

Greece has now completed her mobolization. She has a half million crack troops defending her homeland. She has completed financial arrangements with Britain; has established sea, land and air liaison with the British forces.

Mussolini has twice changed commanders in the Greek Campaign in the two weeks of the war. He knows now that his efforts are abortive. And Hitler knows it, too.

Exhibit C. (*Mr. Molotov's Invitation to Berlin*). When Hitler gave up the idea of invading England, for the time being, at least, and concentrated his troops in Rumania and Poland, it appeared that he had everything covered. No land offensive from England at this stage was possible. France was completely subjugated. And his own troops were stationed where they could discourage any action on the part of Turkey to help Greece, or of Russia to develop expansion ideas.

The one factor that Hitler did not estimate was that Mussolini could fail to occupy Greece, and that Germany would have to go to Italy's aid with a major assisting offensive.

That one thing having happened, Hitler is in a quandary. If he drives straight through the Balkans into Greece, he will have both Turkey and Russia on him like a flash. If he shifts his heavy troop concentrations to assist Mussolini in Albania, he will leave the Balkans to Josef Stalin's tender ambitions. There is only one thing that the desparate Hitler can do: Make a ideal with Stalin.

It is not a happy way out for Hitler. The last deal with Stalin cost him half of Poland and a lot of other territory. But half a loaf is better than none.

Hitler, in desperation, is taking what seems to him to be the lesser of two evils. But the world will agree that Hitler is no match for Silent Joe Stalin, when it comes to trading. Soviet Russia will, if they make a deal at all, come out with more territory, more concessions, and more prestige than when they went in. And Soviet Russia will do nothing in return, except just stand by.

It is elementary that in the final analysis, Stalin is not going to let Adolph Hitler be master of Europe. The simplest and most logical conclusion seems to be that Stalin is waiting for Adolph to wear himself down to the status of a Pushover.

And finally,—

Exhibit D. (*The Presidential Election in the United States*). The people of the United States are fully aware of the attitude and convictions of their President. They know that the entire administration is built and geared to the principle of all possible assistance to the enemies of Hitler. They know that President Roosevelt carries in his heart and in his head the firm belief that the governments of the aggressor nations are a blight on humanity. That sooner or later, they must be destroyed before peace and freedom will come to the world.

Knowing all that they broke a sacred precedent to keep Franklin D. Roosevelt in office. He was not elected. He was drafted because the people of the United States felt they needed him. And the unequivocal mandate they gave him looms as the brightest star of all to show the way to the world's free people.

Yes, Mein Herr Von Ribbentrop's statement is a little late. The evidence is all against him. The *turning point* in the war and world affairs has already been reached.

China Declared Still Supplied With Capital For Investment

BY JOHN AHLERS

THERE is still a great deal of Chinese capital potentially available for investment in China. If peace were restored, conditions became better, and the general investment outlook improved, considerable amounts of Chinese capital probably would be forthcoming and be put even into long-term risks. The future of economic development in China thus does not depend exclusively on the resumption of an influx of foreign capital, but as things are now, mobile Chinese private capital in most parts of the country shies away from lasting substantial investment. It is in Shanghai almost alone where at the present time such capital dares to settle down.

Undoubtedly, throughout the Sino-Japanese war there has been continuous migration of Chinese capital from occupied China to Free China, mostly via Shanghai. Never before have the Free China provinces experienced as large a presence of Chinese private capital as today, and in addition, overseas Chinese have transferred to Free China, in particular to Yunnan and Szechuen Provinces, capital which went into manufacturing, trade and transport, so far however Chinese private capital active in Free China compares but poorly with the large mobile funds of capital held by Chinese at Shanghai and in the Anglo-Saxon countries, as well as with the total capital resources at the disposal of the overseas Chinese.

The Chinese National Government, for some time past, as been making determined efforts to direct Chinese private capital to Free China. Chungking opposes the outflow of capital and money from Free China to Shanghai while systematically encouraging the reverse trend. Chief means of encouragement, in this respect, is the considerable premium which national currency drafts and cheques on Shanghai everywhere in Free China realizes over cash and deposits there. This premium, despite the recent reaffirmation of Chinese national money's exchange value, remains not much below 25 percent. It certainly had some attractiveness for Chinese capital outside Free China, but the much hoped for wholesale rush to Chungking of such capital as yet has failed to materialize.

Overseas Investments

Chungking equally endeavors to encourage overseas Chinese to make larger investments in Free China. Several projects for the establishment of $50,000,000 Free China development companies by overseas Chinese were widely publicized, but amounts of capital actually put up were much smaller and the operation of such companies does not transcend moderate limits. Some of the leading Chinese business men in British Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, Thailand and the Philippines repeatedly toured China's West and Southwest investigating possibilities, but a really large-scaled Free China venture by these circles still remains to be undertaken. At the present time, General Wu Te-chen, Chungking's Overseas Minister, and Tai Chi-tao, the Examination Yuan's President, are visiting major overseas Chinese colonies in South East Asia in quest for increased capital investment in Free China territory.

As compared with the Nanking and Peiping puppet regimes' results in trying to attract Chinese private capital, Chungking, of course, had tremendous success. The North and Central China puppet regimes, in this direction, were completely unsuccessful. What amounts of alleged Chinese investments figured in the balance sheets of the numerous "joint Sino-Japanese" development and other companies in the occupied areas, were but the nominal counter-value of Chinese property seized by the Japanese and compulsorily allotted to such corporations. What Chinese capital remains, in addition, in Japanese-occupied territory is capital that either could not get away in time, or that was invested in enterprises that could neither be removed nor liquidated. The Japanese

scheme to "return" to Chinese private owners nominal rights of proprietorship on condition of new investments of mobile capital fell entirely through.

Two Regimes Avoided

The Wang Keh-ming and Liang Hung-shi regimes never had the slightest chance of luring Chinese private capital into their spheres of administration. When Wang Ching-wei established himself at Nanking, not a few observers conceded him a chance. Wang Ching-wei and Cheng Kung-po both enjoy intimate old connections with certain branches of Shanghai Chinese finance, and both immediately started pulling these strings. Their compromized position and their failure to acquire a position at least outwardly somewhat independent from the Japanese, however, soon led them into a blind alley. Chinese mobile private capital is keeping hands off Wang Ching-wei. Japanese economic pressure and interference with economic intercourse between Shanghai and the hinterland in recent months induced a small number of minor Shanghai textile plants, especially silk filatures, to come to terms with the invaders and to remove their establishments to the hinterland. A few Chinese and foreigners, scared by prospects of Nippon-American war, purchased a few million Japanese military notes to get in hand some uncompromizing cash as a precaution for an eventual Japanese seizure of all Shanghai and liquidation of local Anglo-Saxon business. But there is no trace of any genuine movement of Chinese capital into the Wang Ching-wei area. The figure of $1,200,000,000 of alleged new Chinese investments in the occupied areas since last June, as published a few days ago in the Japanese press, is entirely fantastic and has no foundation in facts.

With overseas Chinese capital, the pro-Japanese Chinese factions did not fare much better. Wang Ching-wei has family connections in wealthy Chinese circles in British Malaya, and endeavored to use these connections to enlist among the overseas Chinese a followership of his own. But his emissaries seem to have toured the overseas Chinese colonies in vain. There is no indication that any overseas Chinese capital has been put at his disposal, or has been attracted by any investment project in his prospective area of nominal control. Where these Chinese abroad really stand is clearly shown in the fact that they continue to effect the bulk of their customary home remittances through the National Government's banks with which their Chambers of Commerce cooperate. Although the Japanese long ago seized Canton, Amoy and Swatow, the three traditional remittance centers for overseas Chinese money, up to the present they have failed to lay hands upon more than a very small fraction of the foreign exchange produced by Chinese home remittances. Even new financial facades such as the Japanese-sponsored new "Kwangtung Provincial Bank" which was inaugurated at Canton last week are unlikely to change this situation in favor of the Japanese and their Chinese collaborators.

Where Capital Is Held

The bulk of mobile Chinese private capital today stays either at Shanghai or abroad, hesitating to venture into Free China, and steadfastly refusing even to consider the idea of returning to Japanese-occupied territory. Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, most of this capital flew abroad, after conversion into foreign currencies. Chinese capital which sought refuge in foreign countries and currencies at one time was estimated as high as U.S.$200,000,000, though this probably was an over-estimate.

For two full years, this capital remained abroad. Then the European war broke out and clouded the financial outlook for refugee capital in the Sterling Bloc. Gradually tightening exchange and trade control, increasing taxation, and the vicissitudes of the free Sterling rates during the past 14 months induced this Chinese capital to retreat from the Sterling bloc. Via Hongkong and Shanghai, this capital to large extent migrated to the United States, but some of it ventured to linger on here. Still later, Nippon-American tension rapidly increased and brought prospects of open war between the United States and Japan. Chinese refugee capital became afraid for America and the American dollar, too, and large-scaled repatriation to Shanghai set in. The latest development, during the past two months, was the reconversion of very substantial Chinese capital funds from American into Chinese national currency. Yet, at the present time, it would appear that still almost U.S.$100,000,000 worth of Chinese private capital continues to be held abroad.

Unemployed Money

At any rate, Shanghai was flooded with unemployed Chinese capital which creates here an extraordinarily easy money and capital market. Most local banks, foreign and Chinese, have on hand more money than they can use profitably. Instead of the banks catering for deposits, depositors are after the banks. For the past six months, rates of interest paid by the Shanghai banks persistently declined; little or nothing is being paid on call or short-term deposits, and even interest paid on long-term saving accounts is cut down heavily. Funds for exchange and stock speculation are easily being borrowed at rates of below six per cent per annum. Liquid Chinese capital hovering around Shanghai, in quest for some return without running the danger of "freezing", engaged on a truly large scale in exchange, stock and commodity speculation. Recent new share issues of Shanghai companies were nine and ten times over-subscribed within half an hour from the opening of subscriptions.

This capital, of course, is now prepared to seriously consider any reasonable investment possibilities. On exchange differences it appreciated in terms of Chinese currency but proratia it experienced a natural inclination to cheaply acquire holdings on a Chinese currency basis, especially in view of so many Chinese capitalists' current expectation that China's national dollar rather would appreciate than depreciate. This is what in recent months encouraged extensive purchases of Shanghai real estate on behalf of Chinese refugee capital.

Investments at Shanghai with its free and open markets, its absence of exchange and trade controls, and its freedom from heavy taxation, however are being considered as very different from new ventures in the interior of Free China, not to speak of Japanese-occupied territory. It is not so much prospects of immediate high gains through monetary rate differences or otherwise, that will encourage a landslide movement of Shanghai refugee capital back to the interior of China. The materialization of such a capital movement will chiefly depend on guarantees, not verbal but actual ones, of safety and security which may be offered to such capital. In this respect, if facing the problem squarely, Chungking still may be able to offer terms that will satisfy investment-seeking Chinese capital now at Shanghai. The occupied areas' puppet regimes, of course, are not in a position to offer any safeguards worth speaking of, and Japanese-signed guarantees fail to mislead anybody.

Russians Desert Bund, Municipal Bldg. For Headquarters at Race Course

Two companies of the Russian Regiment that had been quartered in head quarters at the Bund and Kiukiang Road and another company which had been housed in the Municipal Building have been transferred to the Race Course billets which were vacated by the Seaforth Highlanders.

The former Bund headquarters are rumored about to be taken over by the Japanese and are said to be the property of Chinese Government banks.

The Regiment occupied the Bund headquarters in February 1938, all three companies living together for a short time. Eventually one company was transferred to the Municipal Building. Therefore, the Regiment's moving to the Race Course marked the second time in many years that all three companies have lived together.

Meanwhile, guarding of the pontoons on the Bund, which has been done by the Regiment since early 1939, will be continued by the Russians.

The Russian Regiment soon will be transferred to the Shanghai Municipal Police as their reserve unit, it was learned. Special quarters are being reconditioned for them in a building on Amoy Road which recently has served as a Salvation Army hostel for destitute men.

M. N. Medvedoff, former detective sub-inspector of the Municipal Police who was invalided recently after 12 years' service, was honored at the Police Club Saturday by fellow members of the force and was presented with silver cocktail glass by Supt. J. Mason on behalf of his colleagues.

M. Medvedoff, a Russian, was the hero of a police engagement with armed desperadoes on Oct. 14, 1932, when he lost his right arm in a gun duel in Hongkew. He was wounded after leading police to an alleyway where the gang was concealed. His arm was amputated following the appearance of gangrene.

Shanghai Dyeing And Weaving Mills Play Important Role In City's Industries

BY FREDERICK FANG

PRIOR to the outbreak of hostilities in August, 1937, Shanghai had 270 dyeing and weaving mills with a total capitalization of over nine million dollars. Equipped with more than 11,000 weaving machines, no fewer than 150,000,000 pieces of dyed or printed cotton cloth were turned out by these mills every year. The following table gives the capitalization and equipment of 49 of the large Chinese dyeing and weaving mills:

Capitalization	*Number of Mills*	*Number of Weaving machine*
$ 50,000—$ 100,000	21	1,934
100,000— 200,000	5	174
200,000— 300,000	14	977
300,000— 400,000	2	342
500,000— 1,000,000	3	80
1,000,000— 2,000,000	2	400

From the above table, it can been seen that most of the Chinese mills had capitals ranging from $50,000 to $000,000 and only five mills had capitals ranging from $500,000 to $2,000,000. Hundreds of small ones had capitals of a few thousand dollars. The following table gives some details of the larger mills:

Name of Factory	*Capitalization*	*Number of machines*	*Monthly production*
Central	$250,000	..	... pieces
Ta Wei	200,000	300	25,000
Ta Lai	150,000	80	4,500
Chung Kuo	300,000	150	10,000
China A.B.C.	1,000,000	350	96,000
Jen Fung	500,000	..	60,000
Tien I	200,000	150	60,000
Kung Sheng	300,000	192	16,000
Sheng Fung	200,000	..	10,000
Kwang Hwa	210,000	..	38,000
Kwang Min	200,000	..	30,000
Kwang Chung	500,000	..	20,000
Lieh Ming	500,000	36	3,000
Yuan Tung	200,000	..	...
Tung Fung	150,000	..	60,000
Sin Fung.....	200,000	20	9,000
Mow Shung	200,000	40	30,000
Chi Min	200,000	200	10,000
Hwa Fung	220,000	..	30,000
Ching Kung	200,000	107	10,000
Ching Foong	200,000	..	18,000
Ta Foong	2,000,000	400	30,000
Ting Sin	250,000	160	9,000

As these mills were mostly located in Hongkew, Chapei, and Nantao, many of them were completely destroyed during the hostilities. The Jen Fung Dyeing and Weaving Mill lost no less than $1,500,000 as the factory and the machines were completely destroyed. The Kwang Chung Mill lost over $3,000,000 as part of its factory, machines, and raw materials were burned during the hostilities. The Central Dyeing and Weaving Mill lost only $200,000, the Chung Kuo Mill $100,000, the Ching Fung about $80,000. No figure is available regarding the total loss of the factories but it is conservatively estimated that it must run to tens of millions of dollars.

Operations Resumed

In the early part of 1939, more than 240 of these mills resumed operations in the foreign concessions of Shanghai, including the Chi Ming, Hwa Fung, Yang, Sin Fung, Ta Yeh, Ta Lai, An Ta, San Sin, Kwang Min, Chow and Ta Fung. In 1938, no less than 20 new dyeing and weaving mills were organized in Shanghai, of which the more important ones are:

Name of Factory	*Capitalization*	*Number of machines*	*Monthly production*
Chiu Fung	$ 30,000	30	1,500 pieces
Chiu Fu	70,000	120	15,000
Chiu Fung Sin	25,000	50	1,500
Ching Lum	30,000	40	2,400
Chung Teh	100,000	..	30,000
Sin Min	100,000	200	41,000
Tung Chi	150,000	..	30,000
Ching Hwa	10,000	30	1,500
Wei Lung	50,000	70	4,200
Li Sin	200,000	200	18,000
Tai Sin	50,000	60	4,500
Hung Tai	10,000	35	1,500
Ho Foong	250,000	150	10,000
Heng Yuan Hsiang ..	...	25	900
Mei Kwang	200,000	..	60,000
Chin Yu	50,000	50	3,000
Ying Foong	400,000	105	350
Hwa Kwong	100,000	100	8,000
Wan Foong	200,000	..	45,000

By the end of 1939, Shanghai had 414 dyeing and weaving mills with a total capitalization of $13,000,000 and a total of 22,582 weaving machines.

Year	*Number of Factories*	*Capitalization*	*Number of Weaving Mills*
End of 1937	225	$ 8,301,000	5,125
End of 1938	265	8,776,600	7,039
End of 1939	414	13,000,000	22,582

The business conditions of these mills in 1938 were said to be very good, as they found it impossible to accept all the orders both from local merchants and outport merchants. As cotton, cotton yarn and dyestuffs were comparatively cheap, the local mills made large sums of profits during the year. This good business condition resulted in the organization of a number of new factories and by the end of the year, Shanghai had more than 7,000 weaving machines with a monthly production of 1,300,000 pieces of cotton cloth and 1,400,000 pieces of printed and dyed piece goods. In 1939, as large sums of flight capital were sent back to Shanghai more new factories were organized. Although the outbreak of hostilities in Europe caused the increase of raw materials, the factories enjoyed good business as large quantities of piece goods were exported to Free China as well as the South Sea Islands.

Peak Reached In May

By the end of 1939, Shanghai had 414 mills with 19,676 power driven weaving machines, 2,906 hand looms and 160 printing machines. The business reached its peak in May, 1940 when the prices of cotton yarn of the 20's Double Horse brand were marked at $1,800 per bale and the cotton cloth of 16 lb. Double Elephant, brand was sold at $52 per piece, because of the slump of the value in the Chinese dollar and the hoarding of commodities by large numbers of speculators. However, since the latter part of May, when the Japanese tightened their blockade of the China coast along Chekiang and Fukien, the closure of the international routes in French Indo-China and British Burma as well as the control of imports by the authorities in the South Sea Islands and India, the dyeing and weaving mills together with other industries in Shanghai suffered a a heavy blow. By the end of August, more than one hundred dyeing and weaving mills were forced to suspend operations and only one-third of the total number of weaving machines was under operation. The price of cotton cloth of the 12 lb. Double Elephant brand dropped to $37 per piece.

Prior to the hostilities, products of the Shanghai mills were sent to different parts of China. In 1937, 30 per cent of the products were sold to Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Szechwan and Hupeh provinces, 40 per cent to Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien and Shensi provinces, 15 per cent to Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, and 15 per cent to Hopei and Shantung provinces. In 1938, as communication between the interior remained open via Ningpo, Wenchow and Haiphong, large quantities of local products were sent to the interior. In 1939, local products were sent to Free China and the South Sea Islands, but since the middle of the current year, because of the lack of shipping space, the control measures introduced by different countries in the South Seas and the tightening of the blockade along the China coast, small quantities were exported and the local market was mainly dominated by speculators. Without any drastic change in the war situation, it is not expected that the business of the local dyeing and weaving mills will be improved in the near future.

Grabbing More Good Earth

Elderman in The Washington Post

The Blind Monster

Orr in the Chicago Tribune

September Morn

Milwaukee Journal

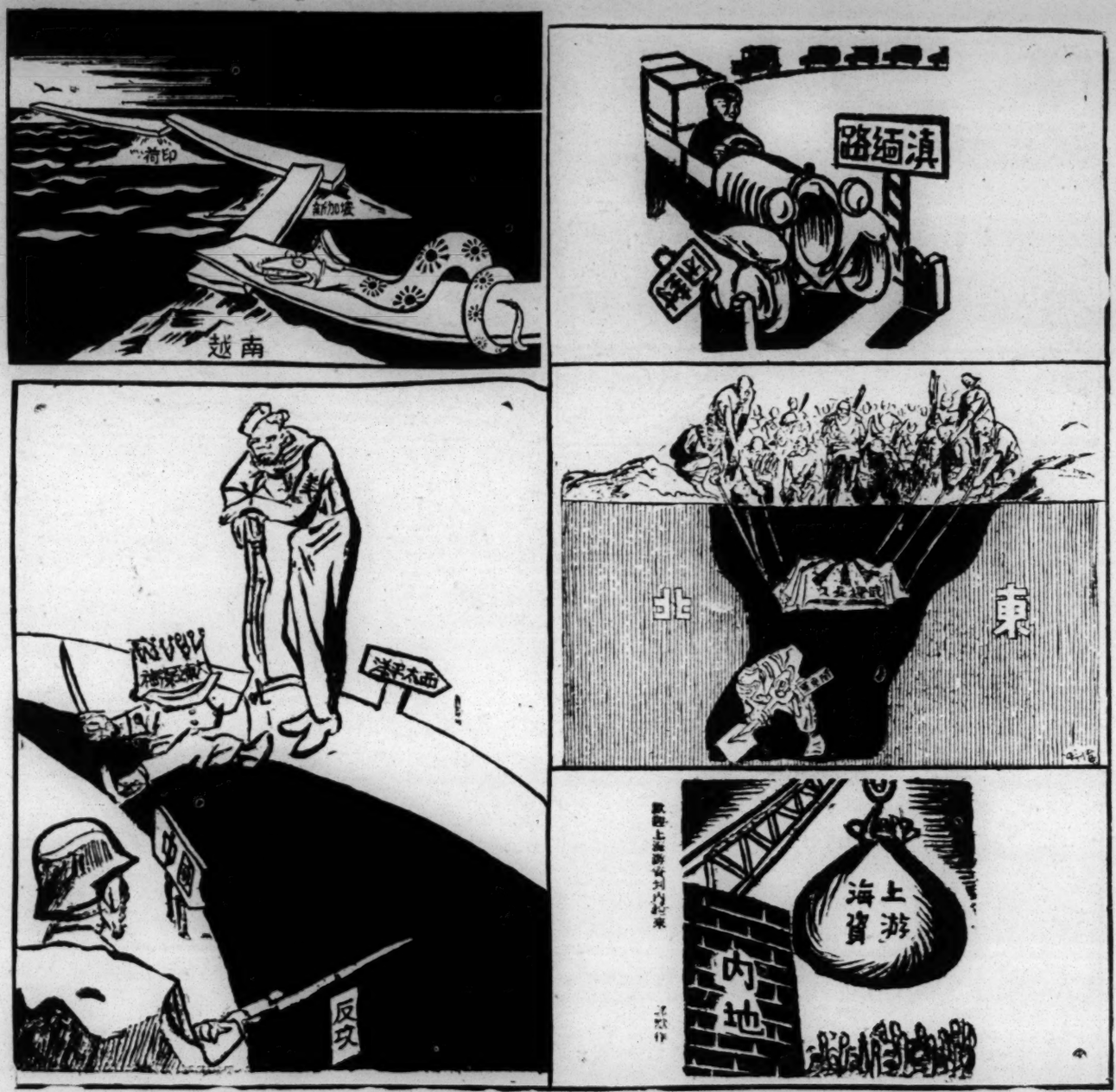
London Express

1st Youth: "Give the old boy three minutes more, then make a noise like a siren."

Reward at Last

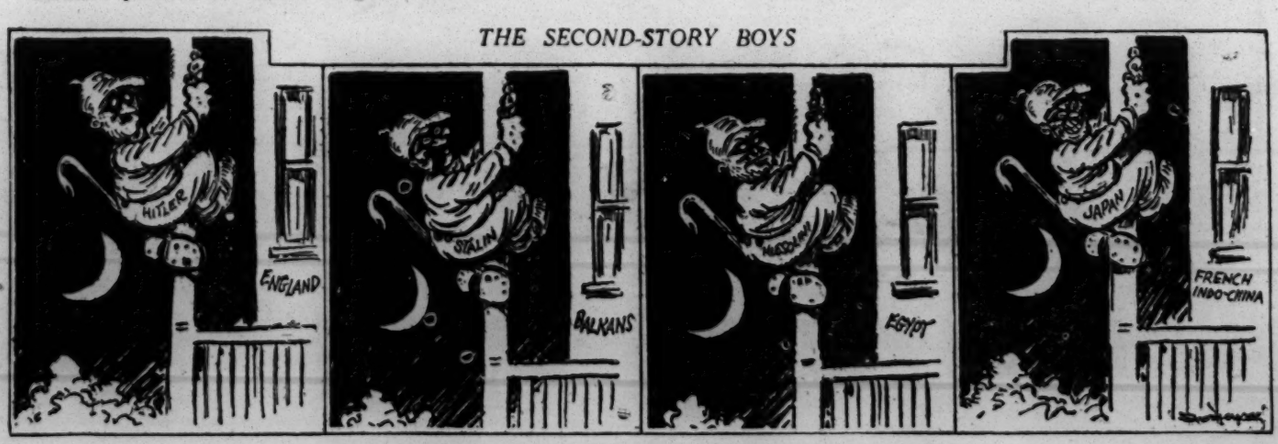
N. Y. Sun

Chungking Cartoonists View Domestic And World Problems



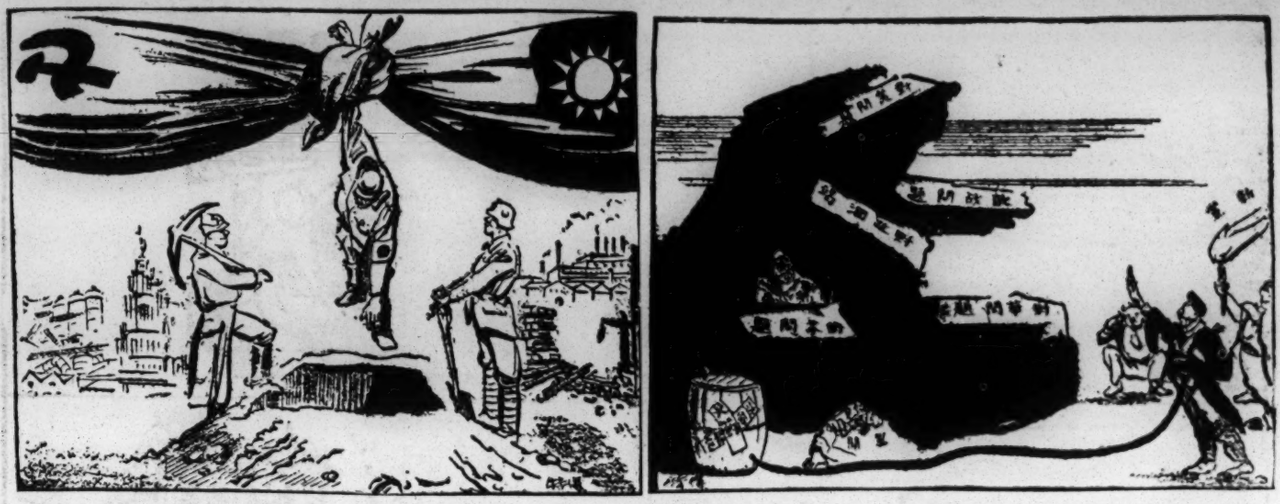
Although paper is scarce and of poor quality, Chungking editors surpass their fellow editors at Shanghai and elsewhere in the presentation of ideas through cartoons. Upper left shows the Japanese military serpent crawling into Indo-China, Straits Settlements and Netherlands East Indies. Upper right expresses China's joy at the reopening of the Burma Road. Middle right shows the Japanese Kwantung Army (Manchuria) engaged in digging a grave for the burial of the "Spirit of Bushido." Lower right suggests that the free capital of Shanghai, used for speculative purposes, would be welcomed in territories under the National Government in the western provinces. The cartoon on the lower left questions Japan's ability to fight both China and the United States and continue to maintain's Nippon's assumed position of "leader of great Asia."

THE SECOND-STORY BOYS



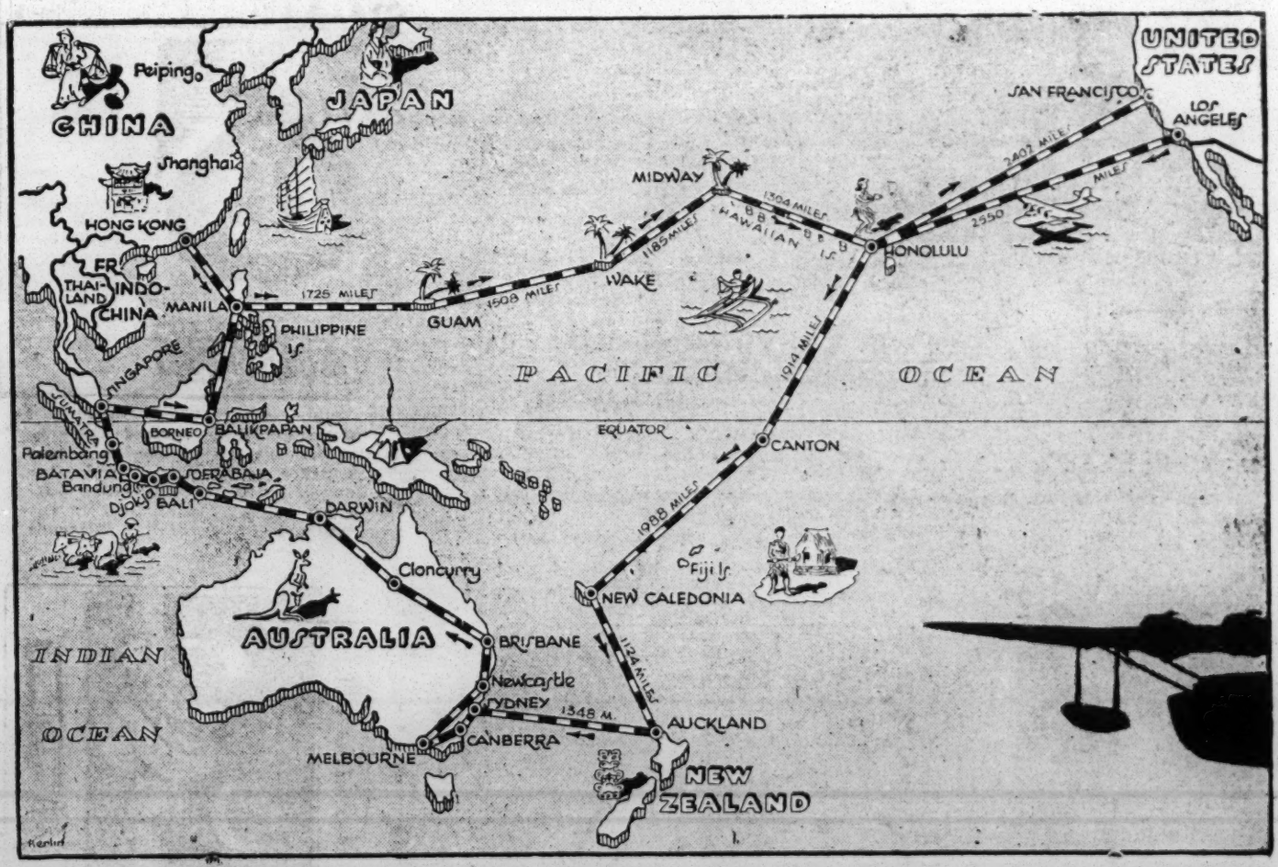
New York Times

Chungking Views Moscow And Tokyo



The above cartoons from Chungking newspapers indicate reactions of Nationalist China toward Russia and Japan. The cartoon on the left, showing China and the Soviets united in a burial ceremony for Nippon, was inscribed with a quotation from the will of Dr. Sun Yat-sen urging peoples engaged in a common struggle to unite on a basis of equality. The cartoon on the right shows Prince Konoye Premier of Japan in the act of eliminating all of Japan's obstacles by one big "explosion." The powder-barrel is labelled "'Japan's One Party Movement." The mountain, representing Japan's major obstacles, is marked, "America," "Soviet Union," "Militarists," "China War," and "European War."

Travel Around the Pacific By Plane



Map from the New York Times shows the new aviation routes recently opened by Pan-American Airways to New Zealand and Australia, which link up with British and Dutch lines to create a service extending around a considerable portion of the Pacific Ocean.

Death Of Pittman, China's Staunch Friend, Mourned By Chungking

Free China lost one its strongest and most influential friends Saturday with the death of Senator Key Pittman, Nevada Democrat, chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Pittman, a veteran of the Senate since 1912, died of heart disease in a Reno, Nev., hospital after a week's serious illness.

Senator Pittman was a front-line fighter for the Chinese cause and continually pushed the United States for embargo measures against Japan and a strong hand in the Pacific.

Washington observers were commenting this week that his likely successor as Foreign Relations Committee chairman, Senator Walter George, Georgia Democrat, does not share Senator Pittman's strong views and that he probably would not force Japan's hand in the Pacific as strongly as did his predecessor.

Senator Pittman, age 68, was first elected to the Senate in 1912 to fill the unexpired term of a fellow Nevadaan, and he successively was re-elected with tremendous backing in 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934 and 1940. Prior to his death Sunday he had engaged in a strenuous campaign for re-election against his Republican opponent, Mr. Samuel Platt, and had emerged from the melee victorious.

Noted For Silver Measures

Senator Pittman was elevated to the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee in 1933. He distinguished himself in foreign affairs prior to that time, however, in connection with the United States silver purchase measures.

Senator Pittman, as a delegate to the Monetary and Economic Conference in London in June 1933 was in the forefront in negotiation of the international agreement stabilizing the silver industry. He consistently defended the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, under which China received considerable benefit through purchases of silver by the United States Government. In the same session of Congress, Senator Pittman pushed to ratification the Platt Amendment, abandoning U. S. intervention in Cuba; the Pan-American treaty, avowing the principle that the American republics may not intervene in the internal affairs of each other; the United States—Mexican claims convention, and the Pan-American non-aggression treaty.

His Far Eastern influence first was felt strongly through his activities on behalf of Philippine independence, he being chiefly responsible for the Hawes-Cutting Act, later superceded by the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War he had been a firm supporter of the Free China regime and consistently was a proponent of embargoes against the Japanese aggressors.

Senator Pittman also several times was temporary president of the Senate and twice served on the platform and resolutions committees of Democratic National Conventions.

President Roosevelt Mourns

Expressions of regret were telegraphed to Mrs. Pittman from all over the world. President Roosevelt's message said, "I am shocked and deeply grieved at the news of the sudden and unexpected passing of my old friend, Ket Pittman. I personally mourn the loss of a friend of 39 years standing, on whose loyalty I could always depend. My heart goes out to you in deepest sympathy in which Mrs. Roosevelt joins."

In Chungking, the Army's **Sao Tang Pao** eulogized Senator Pittman in an editorial and called him a "warrior for universal peace." Another Chungking newspaper said that Pittman was "the friend of the Chinese people who rendered the most aid to China."

Volume of U.S. Purchases Starts N.E.I. Rubber Boom

A sharp increase in orders from Japan and particularly from the United States has created a sizable rubber boom in the Netherlands East Indies, according to Domei, the Japanese news agency. By the end of 1940 it was anticipated that the U. S. would have purchased 350,000 tons of rubber from the N.E.I., as compared to 170,000 tons last year. Meanwhile, Domei quoted authorities as saying, the total rubber production for the year will amount to 530,000 tons, with Japan a second-best customer.

Spy Suspect Tried

Capt. Rufo Romero, Filipino U. S. Army officer, who was charged with photographing plans of U. S. defenses in the Philippines for Japanese espionage agents, entered a plea of insanity when he was brought before a Court Martial in Manila last week. Capt. Romero's counsel said that his client was insane and was unable to distinguish right from wrong. The first witness was Mrs. Severina Balagias, a sister of Capt. Romero, who testified that her brother was insane. Later reports from Manila stated that Capt. Romero and changed his pleas to "not guilty."

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Mr. J. Arnold Urges U.S. to Abandon Passive Resistance Policy in Orient

In a speech in San Francisco, Mr. Julean Arnold, former United States commercial attache at Shanghai, last week said that Japan would **blitzkreig** the United States out of the Pacific unless America acted quickly.

Mr. Arnold returned recently to the United States after 38 years of official and commercial connections at Shanghai.

"The most serious aspect of the Sino-Japanese conflict," he said, "arises from Japan's determination to close all of China's communications with the outside world. While China's resistance and morale have held up astonishingly well against the vastly better-equipped Japanese armies, they may be unable to continue their organized military defense indefinitely."

He warned that the U.S. must discontinue its policy of publicly reiterating that America would not fight a Far Eastern conflict if the U. S. was to maintain its prestige in the Orient. He advocated a nine-point program to check the Japanese aggression in the Far East:

1.—Cease to advertise that regardless of what happens in China, America will not go to war. 2.—Cease to temporize our relations with the Japanese government. 3.—Spotlight the Far Eastern situation by means of a non-partisan information board which "will be on a par with the Supreme Court in character," and act as liaison between the United States government and the people. 4.—Draft measures to meet the Japanese acts of aggression. 5.—Strengthen the embargo on the sale of war materials to Japan and prevent extension of loans and credits. 6.—Organize business interested in the Far East for collective security in bargaining with Japan, which "is playing one against the other" at the present time. 7.—Extend credit and financial accommodations to China. 8.—Help China to keep open its communications with the outside world to guarantee continued assistance against Japan. 9.—Aid the rehabilitation of Chinese currency.

Firm Stand Expected

Meanwhile, Yumiuri Shimbun, leading Tokyo newspaper, predicted that at the conclusion of the United States national elections, "the Far Eastern policy of the United States will become stronger," according to a report by Domei, the Japanese news agency.

The newspaper warned, however, that, "It goes without saying that our efforts to create a greated East Asia will not be affected by interference or pressure. However, we are concerned over the use of tactics such as those employed for electioneering purposes to aggravate still further the relations between Japan and America.

"There is an understandable danger in the fact that the future conduct of the relations between our two countries will be in the hands of an administration that has succeeded in creating this prevailing atmosphere. American people cannot afford to be blind to this situation."

Weihaiwei Despute

It became apparent, meanwhile, that Britain intended to take a firm stand against Japan in the case of the Liukungtao Island in the Bay of Weihaiwei. British sources said that the Japanese landing there Oct. 1 did not terminate the new 10-year lease granted to Britain by the Chungking Government.

The British Naval Maintenance Party recently withdrew from Weihaiwei and all stores of the Naval depot were shipped to Hongkong for use elsewhere. But the British Government notified the Japanese Government that it reserve its rights to the Liukungtao Island. Some tension was created on the island when 60 Japanese marines and Chinese sailors arrived on a Japanese cruiser on Oct. 1 to "take over the administration."

They posted notices in various parts of the island stating that "British interests having terminated on Sept. 30, 1940, the Japanese Navy will hereafter take over and administer the island for military necessity." The Nanking regime previously had announced that it did not recognize the Chungking Government's right to lease the island and would consider that Britain was infringing on China's territorial integrity if the island were not evacuated.

Chungking Denial

In Chungking, the Chinese military spokesman said that the responsibility for British action in connection with the island would rest with Britain, because China and renewed the lease on the island for 10 years more. Weihaiwei was under British control for 30 years before retrocession to China in 1930.

Japan made a half-hearted move toward appeasing foreign nations last week when it announced the "re-opening" of the Pearl River. However, the action was so hedged with restrictions that local shippers were led to doubt whether shipping services actually would be resumed on the river.

Both the Butterfield and Swire and O.S.K. offices in Hongkong said that, due to Japanese restrictions announced by the Japanese Consul General, that pending further information, they were doubtful that they would be able to resume service.

Most shipping circles saw the "re-opening" as an empty gesture, although one quarter believed the river would be re-opened and linked this action with recent apparent Japanese efforts to break up the Anglo-American front in the Pacific by appeasing Britain. They said it was an indication of the trend of feeling toward Britain.

Chinese quarters believed that the river might be re-opened because of an alleged Japanese desire to export raw silk from Canton to India through Indian merchants in Hongkong.

WIDLER'S REQUEST IS REJECTED

Mr. E. Fontanel, Swiss Consul-General in Shanghai, on November 11 stated to the **Shanghai Evening Post** that he would not consider a letter of appeal from Mr. Elly Widler, Swiss subject allegedly involved in the removal of $2,000,000 worth of copper from a godown of the Commercial Express Compani, (**Review**, Oct. 19, 1940)).

Widler's letter, according to the Swiss Consul-General, contined nothing which merited consideration.

"The case for us," Mr. Fontanel declared, "is simply the guilt of Widler and we want to put him before the court.

Asked whether he had knowledge of a letter allegedly issued by the Japanese military authorities to the effect that missing copper has been confiscated by them, therefore removing any allegations against Widler, Mr. Fontanel replied that he was not aware of any such document.

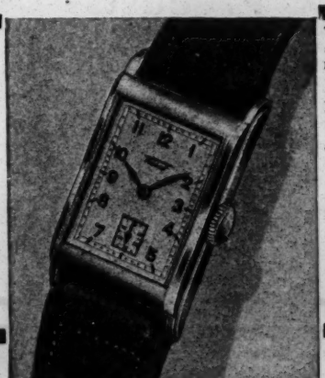
In his letter to the Swiss Consul-General, Widler asserted that the warant issued for his arrest was contrary to Swiss law which required preliminary investigations before criminal charges can be made against a person.

Character Discredited

Widler declared that the police had attempted to discredit his character by bringing up "my antecedents of 20 years

(Continued on page 368)

Excerpts of a Letter from the Chief Engineer,
ELECTRIC POWER & LIGHT CO., GRENOBLE, FRANCE



"I have worn the two Tissot watches for 15 days and had them submitted to very large and varied magnetic fields. During this trial period the working of the two Tissot watches was perfect, and I have not noticed the slightest irregularity. In this connection I have to state that just 10 days previous to this test, I bought a wrist watch of another make, with a three years guarantee. On the sixth day I had to touch the brushes of a dynamo, having overlooked the fact that I was carrying a new watch. From that time on, the watch was 8 minutes slow per day and even at the time of writing is still in the hands of a watchmaker.
I have on numerous occasions submitted the two Tissot anti-magnetic watches to the same operation and their regular movement has not been affected in the least. The two watches appear to me, therefore, as being really anti-magnetic."

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Neville Chamberlain Former British Prime Minister, Dies at Age of 71

Mr. Neville Chamberlain Sunday night tendered his final resignation from the troubles he tried so vainly to weather. Mr. Chamberlain, author of Britain's "Munich appeasement policy" and Prime Minister until the might of Chancellor Hitler's forces brought the European War too close to Britain's doorstep, died quietly at his country home, aged 71.

Mr. Chamberlain's career as Prime Minister took him through three years of efforts to co-operate with the Fascist powers, the famous Munich sell-out of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 29, 1938, one year of preparation for the European War and eight months as war-time Prime Minister.

He became ill shortly after May 10, the day he resigned the Prime Ministership to Mr. Winston Churchill, the day that the Nazi legions poured into the Low Countries. From that until Oct. 3, Mr. Chamberlain was the inactive Lord President of the Council in Mr. Churchill's cabinet. He finally resigned that post because of his illness.

His resignation from the Prime Ministership and from the Cabinet came from tremendous pressure from the British people, who charged that he was lax in building up Britain's war machine. Co-incidentally, there was strong feeling in many circles against Mr. Chamberlain for his deal with Chancellor Hitler at Munich, where he handed over Sudetenland to the Reich.

Colorful Personality

Although he was a main force behind the National Government for many years, Mr. Chamberlain possessed a rather uncolorful personality and failed to catch the imagination of the British people, as has the personality of his successor, Mr. Churchill.

Mr. Chamberlain, on his becoming Prime Minister, took direct charge of Britain's foreign affairs and displayed a marked tendency toward isolation, with little faith in the League of Nations and collective security. His torpedoing of the Stresa Conference of 1935, his refusal to assist Loyalist Spain, or even passively to hinder Premier Benito Mussolini during the Spanish War, and his calculated bluntness with Russia in conferences prior to the signing of the Russo-German non-aggression pact all are pertinent examples of his foreign policy aims.

From the moment that the German forces overran more than the agreed share of Czecholsovakia, Mr. Chamberlain bent his efforts to arming and equipping Britain for the impending struggle. But the British had lagged so far in their preparations for war that Mr. Chamberlain's constituents, dissatisfied, swept him from power.

Mr. Chamberlain—Arthur Nevill Chamberlain—was the son of Mr. Joseph C. Chamberlain of British tariff fame and a half-brother of Sir Austen Chamberlain. In the midst of the World War Mr. David Lloyd George, then Prime Minister, made his director-general of the National Services. After a year, however, he resigned, an admitted failure at the task.

In 1922, under Mr. Bonar Law, then Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain became Postmaster - General and thereafter successively became Paymaster-General and then Minister of Health, with full Cabinet rank. For a short time in 1934 he was Chancellor of the Exchequer under the short-lived Prime Ministership of Mr. Stanley Baldwin. When the Conservatives returned to power he was offered the Chancellory but turned it down to return to the Ministry of Health.

In 1932, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain introduced in Parliament a series of resolutions which marked the end of Britain's 75-year-old free trade policy. In this act, Mr. Chamberlain was making effective his father's ideals.

He was an effective Chancellor of the Exchequer, his budgets in 1934 and 1935 showing surpluses of $155,000,000 and $140,000,000 respectively.

Tributes to Mr. Chamberlain and comments on his career were offered by newspapers and leading figures from many parts of the world.

Chinese Press Views

In Chungking, the influential Takung Pao said, "The death of Mr. Chamberlain has marked the passing away of a historical character. Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement was prompted by motives for Britain's interest. The only mistake was whatever little was gained, temporarily, resulted in a catastrophe.

"Under his Premiership, Britain suffered war with Hitler and witnessed the collapse of the French Empire. We fear that on his death bed Mr. Chamberlain's heart was not at peace for we know he was a patriot. History's lessons come quickly and for this reason history is invaluable. We hope that Britain's appeasement policy will pass away with Mr. Chamberlain."

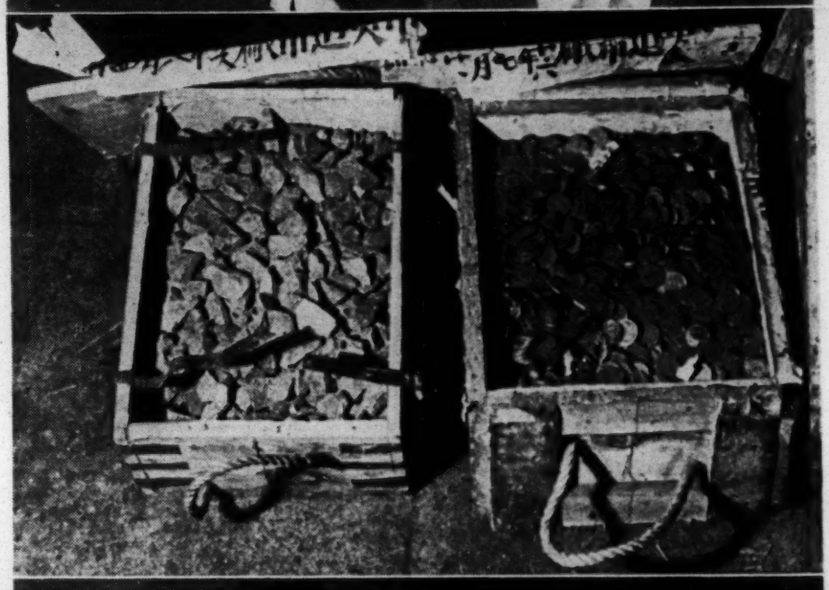
Berlin newspapers published obituaries of Mr. Chamberlain which characterized him as "the man who organized the present war." They cited his statement in his declaration of war speech, to the effect that he wanted to live to see the day when Chancellor Hitler would be beaten. The Voelkischer Beobachter said that Mr. Chamberlain must be held responsible for the war.

Italian newsmen and spokesman took the same line in summarizing and commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's career.

Some British newspapers said that Mr. Chamberlain, "by courageous acts such as his flying to Berchtesgaden in 1938, postponed the war with Germany for 12 months." All declared that the former Prime Minister had wielded a tremendous influence on British public life.

Consulate Still Wants Arrest

Above and right, is pictured Elly Widler, outlawed by the Swiss Consul-General from the Settlement and fugitive in Japanese controlled territory. This man stole from an American firm, it was charged in an arrest warrant issued by the Swiss Consul-General on the application on the application of the Shanghai Municipal police, a quantity of copper valued at approximately $2,000,000. The copper, according to details of the charge, had been lodged in a godown of the American-owned Commercial Express Company, pending settlement of a claim brought by the complainants against the Chinese Gov-machinery. Picture shows, middle left, ernment for payment on the delivery of rubble replacing (middle right) copper coins, and below, phony and true metal found in the godown after Widlers alleged depredations. The fact that Widler went to such trouble to hide his alleged thefts was taken by the authorities as an admission of guilt.



(Continued from page 366)

back and to use this as a trap so that you would issue the warrant. You have heard the Police story, but you have not heard mine. My record of the past 20 years—if you knew the truth—would justify your praise and commendation."

"Firing squads and prisons are the assets of all great men," Widler's letter continued. "The story of every antecedent about myself, I have no shame for; they are the records of a man fighting against odds; they are the sequence of chivalrous deeds, of generosity, integrity and courage."

Widler's letter also declared that his mother was awardered a Gold Medal by the late Queen Victoria of England, the presentation, he said being made in London in 1882. In concluding his letter, Widler requested that the warrant issued by the Swiss Consulate for his arrest be withdrawn.

Free City Plan

Meanwhile, despite his self-imposed detention in his Broadway Mansions suite, Mr. Widler the same day publicly made appeal to persons of all nationalities born in Shanghai to support his movement for the creation of a "Free Port" here.

A full-page advertisement in connection with the appeal was placed by Widler in the November 11 issue of the **Shanghai Evening Post** and contained his embryonic plans for the creation of Shanghai as Free City under a self-governing status.

The total area of Shanghai under the scheme envisaged by Widler, would extend for a radius of 50 miles from the corner of Nanking Road and The Bund, with an "inviolable, circular frontier guaranteed by Japan and the other Great Powers.'

Bender Remanded

Meanwhile Wilhelm Bender, alleged accomplice of Elly Widler in the removal of $2,000,000 worth of copper from the Commercial Express and Storage Company godown on Szechuen Road, will remain in a police cell for another week, unless an appeal for bail is filed and accepted. The unrecognized German was remanded in custody until November 25, after he had faced the First Special District Court for the third time last week.

In making their third request for a remand, the Shanghai Municipal Police stated that they were not prepared to make a formal charge for the time being. Mr. Bender was placed under detention last month at his home at 7 Park Lane, Hongkew.

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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS :

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA AND HONGKONG

Wave Of Optimism And Confidence Sweeps Chinese As Japanese "Voluntary Withdrawals" Are Continued

Optimism and confidence in a final victory in their war of resistance against the Japanese military invasion were expressed by the Chinese military leaders and leading newspaper editorials last week, despite speculations as to what new acts of aggression the Japanese may attempt when their continuous "voluntary withdrawals" have come to an end.

The Japanese can occupy but cannot hold, and what they can hold they cannot hold long, was the opinion of General Pai Chung-hsi, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, in referring to the recent Japanese withdrawal from Nanning in an address at the last weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters in Chungking.

In reviewing the Sino-Japanese military situation, General Pai further remarked that in three years of hostilities, Japan had suffered 1,000,000 casualties, of which one-quarter were killed and the remainder wounded or sick. Japan, the General added, could mobilize 75 or 80 divisions, of which 42 divisions were being used in China and nine divisions in Manchuria, or two-thirds of Japan's total strength.

In conclusion, General Pai said: "Whether Japan attempts a new drive in China or launches an attack in the South Seas, China will continue her tactics of prolonged warfare, steadily exhausting Japan's resources and manpower, until the final victory is won."

In analyzing expected Japanese military operations in the future, the **Chinese-American Daily News** stated editorially last week that China would win the present war was a matter of certainty, for the following reasons:

The Chinese nation is endowed with vast territory, tremendous manpower and unlimited resources and above all, the Chinese people are engaged in a struggle of life and death in which everyone is prepared to sacrifice his own life for the life of the nation;

Japan is limited in manpower as well as natural resources and prolonged war has greatly exhausted her;

China has the assistance of foreign powers, because her war is a war for the preservation of peace. On the contrary, Japan's war is a war for the domination of the Far East.

Continuing, the paper declared that in Japan financial and economic conditions had become worse and worse and the Japanese people and army had become more and more tired of continued warfare. In China, financial and economic conditions had become stronger and the Chinese people and army had become more and more confident of final victory, the newspaper asserted.

Commenting on the recent retreat of Japanese troops in South Kwangsi, the paper further stated that the Japanese troops were in no position to maintain a long fighting line in China, stretching from Suiyuan to Kwangsi. How far the Japanese would shorten this line would depend upon the following factors:

How much the Chinese troops would press on the Japanese forces;

How much the tension between America and Japan would develop;

How much success Japan would obtain in her negotiations with Soviet Russia.

It would not be surprising, said the paper, to see in the near future Japanese troops withdrawn completely from Ichang, Canton, Nanchang and Kwangtung province.

Offensive Said Failure

Military circles in Chungking also claimed the complete failure of Japan's "October Offensive," stating that Japanese troops had been defeated repeatedly in Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Anhwei and Hupeh. One-third of the Japanese troops in China, according to well-informed Chinese military circles, would be withdrawn in anticipation of war between Japan and America.

Major fighting last week centered around the suburban districts of Yamchow and Ichang, on the south-west Kwangtung coast and along the Yangtse river bank, in Western Hupeh. Pinglochiao, 25 kilometres north of Yamchow, was the scene of repeated bloody encounters, where, according to Chinese field dispatches, thirteen battles have been waged between the two armies for the occupation of the strategic town. The Chinese, however, succeeded in the recapture of the town on the afternoon of November 9, claiming to have inflicting the heaviest casualties upon the Japanese since their withdrawal from Nanning.

According to an official announcement carried by **Transocean** from Chungking, the important mountain pass of Chennankwan on the China-Indo-China border has been reoccupied by the Chinese forces after the withdrawal of Japanese troops previously stationed there to positions further south. The reoccupation of Chennankwan was reported to have taken place a few days after the reoccupation of Nanning, former capital of Kwangsi province. The Japanese military authorities denied the report, but admitted that a column of Chinese troops had raided a Japanese position near Chennankwan.

Following the recapture of Nantsingkwan, north of Ichang in Western Hupeh, the Chinese forces were reported to be immediately outside Ichang city, according to Chinese field dispatches from the Yangtse River front. The Chinese claimed to have reached a hill on November 8, west of Ichang and overlooking the city, with Chinese front line positions within 1,000 yards of the city. Chinese artillery was said to be shelling the city. It was further reported that with the highway connecting Ichang and Hankow cut by the Chinese troops, the latter were expected to deal a serious blow to the retreating Japanese troops in Hupeh Province.

Chinese troops in southern Honan launched a general offensive against the

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Japanese at Sinyang, strategic city at the border of Honan and Hupeh, on November 1, according to the **National Herald.** The Chinese troops were reported to have reached the suburb of Sinyang city on November 4.

Chinese reports emenating from the Kiangsi war zone claimed the Chinese to have recaptured Wangsoukung, the most important city south-east of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, on November 4 after ten hours of sanguinary fighting. The Japanese troops, continued the report, were retreating toward Shaputung and serious fighting was raging at the area. The recapture of Shafowtan, on the eastern bank of the Fu River in the Nanchang Sector, by Chinese troops on November 5 was confirmed by a report from Fengcheng. The Chinese were continuing their drive north-westwards, it was stated.

Eastern Chekiang was quiet last week following the recapture of Chuki and Shaoshing by the Chinese troops. Traffic on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway has now been resumed as far as Chuki. According to local report from Eastern Chekiang, the Japanese troops in Siaoshan have shown a tendency to withdraw from the suburban area of the city, judging from the destruction of their own defense works within the area. Serious fighting was again reported between Nanking and Wuhu. Gunfire was audible in Nanking and Wuhu, arrivals from the interior told the **Sin Wan Pao** last end. Chinese reports from Tungchi further claimed the sinking of two Japanese warships, one on November 7, and another on November 9 in the Yangtse River naer Hsiaokow and Kweishih, by Chinese mobile units.

No major fighting was reported last week along the northern war zone except on the Shensi front, where a report stated that Mongolian troops formerly under the command of General Li Souhsin had been reorganized, and other officers appointed by the Japanese as commanders. General Li, once an important figure in the organization of the Inner Mongolian Government for the Japanese, has not only been removed from his posts but is being detained by the Japanese, it was further reported.

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Second U. S. Evacuation Ship Departs From Port With 85 Nationals Aboard

The second special evacuation ship, the Matson liner s.s. Mariposa, arrived and left early this week, taking along about 85 United States citizens from the Shanghai area.

The Mariposa also picked up 230 Americans from Peiping, Teintsin and North China Wednesday at Chinwangtao and was scheduled to evacuate 200 more Nov. 15 from Jinsen, port of Seoul.

The s.s. Washington, last of the special evacuation ships, is booked to leave Shanghai Nov. 21 for the United States.

Meanwhile, 100 U. S. citizens have left the Bahrein Islands on the advice of the U. S. Government, since the recent bombing of British oil installations on these islands. The U. S. citizens will proceed to the U. S. via Bombay.

Americans seeking to evacuate the British Isles from western Ireland were facing difficulties, since Germany has refused "safe conduct" for an American ship to proceed to Ireland to remove about 1,200 Americans. Italy, however, has guaranteed safe conduct for the ship.

The Germans, in a note to the U. S. Government, pleaded that the presence of mines in the North Allantic made it impossible for them to guarantee safe conduct.

Orders from London requiring immediate evacuation of British women and children from Hongkong have been rescinded. Orders restricting the return of persons already removed to Australia, however, were not rescinded and still will be enforced.

Lonely Hongkong husbands at a mass meeting last week petitioned the Secretary of State for Colonies to allow the return of their wives and families from Australia. Wives of Hongkong men previously had petitioned the British Government to be allowed to return to the Crown Colony.

Yen Import Restricted

The Japanese Consul-General at Manila announced on Nov. 7 that no passenger of any nationality on any ship from a Philippine port, would be permitted to carry into Japan any amount of Japanese yen, without official permission. Previously, passengers were permitted to take 200 yen into the country—which they had purchased at bargain rates on the Shanghai or other foreign markets. The official rate charged by Japanese banks in Manila is 47 pesos to 100 yen, but the rate in the Chinese exchange shops or other "black markets," is 17 poses for 100 yen. The Philippine peso is worth 50-cts. in U. S. currency.

U.S. Ship Detained

The Extelle L, an American-owned motorvessel, which is engaged in the coastal trade, was detained by the Japanese naval authorities off the Chekiang coast, according to reports in the Shanghai newspapers on Wednesday of this week. The ship carried a number of passengers bound for Chekiang ports. Frank P. Lockhart, U. S. Consul-General, has protested to the Japanese authorities regarding the detention of the ship, but no reply has been received. The ship was seized by the Japanese naval authorities in the Yangtsze delta region four months ago, but was released after two weeks.

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Japan, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the **Nichi Nichi**, American manufactured munitions had been rushed to Manila and Rangoon camouflaged as supplies for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Arms, gasoline and planes had been piled up in British concessions and international settlements in the Far East and American officers had been landed in Singapore and Hongkong, he charged.

The correspondent also alleged that the Fourth Marines in Shanghai were under war-training for the purpose of effecting a quick withdrawal from the city in the event that such a step was necessary.

U.S. Efforts "Betrayed"

The U.S. Asiatic Fleet, he continued, recently had engaged in special gunnery practice and the evacuation of Americans from the Far East betrayed American efforts to strengthen embargoes against Japan after the completion of the evacuation.

Manila, the Shanghai **Nichi Nichi** correspondent further asserted, was speeding up the stocking of armaments, particularly aircraft which were able to fly from Manila to Tokyo and back with "comparative ease."

"Such facts," the correspondent alleged, "have exceeded the bounds of threats. The United States appears to be plunging into war against Japan."

Ignored In U.S.

These allegations were rightly ignored by Washington, but political observers in close touch with official circles, according to a **United Press** message from the capital on November 3, felt that "Japan had repeatedly demonstrated that she was the country breaking peace in the Pacific basin and also violated flagrantly treaties which included the Nine Power Treaty, the Kellogg-Briand Treaty which outlawed war as an instrument of national policy and the Covenent of the League of Nations."

The efforts of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, had been devoted, according to these observers, to restoration of legal and orderly methods in solving the problems of the Pacific area. The United States Government, they said, had even indicated its readiness to accede to changes in existing treaties, in the light of changed conditions, provided such changes were made legally and peacefully.

Officials in Washington, not only felt that Japan had violated the Nine Power Treaty and other international agreements, but they pointed out that it was Japan who denounced the naval agreement which limited certain categories of the world's largest navies and restricted fortifications in American possessions in the Far East. Japan was in a poor position, therefore, they declare, to complain if the United States took certain measures which the naval limitation agreement, if still in force, would have prohibited.

Privileges Usurped

Now that the United States, during the last few weeks, finally had begun to employ economic and diplomatic pressure to protect her own interests in the Far East and endeavor to persuade Japan to revise its methods, Japan was retorting that the United States was threatening the peace. This, from the American official point of view, seemed highly inconsistent.

The "realities of the Far Eastern situation," according to this view-point, appeared to be bound up inextricably with the fact that nine Powers signed an agreement to respect China's sovereignty and refrain from seizing discrminatory privileges in China. Despite this pledge, according to the view in Washington, Japan over-ran vast areas of Chinese territory and when able, usurped exclusive or discriminatory privileges in that country.

It becomes clear that if the United States is to maintain her declared policy in the Far East, in view of the foregoing, therefore, the Philippines must play an ever-increasingly important role in whatever line of action is decided on by the Third Term Administration. Any overt threat towards the Philippines, such as that now discernable in Japanese moves in south Indo-China, must only reinforce the Philippines' position as an outpost of United States defense.

Details Of Bombing Of U.S. Hospital Received

Delayed details of the Japanese air bombing of the Syracuse-in-China hospital's downtown branch at Chungking have reached Shanghai. Three Japanese raiders, swooping in from a Hupeh base, dropped bombs over a wide area in Chungking early the night of Oct. 16. One bomb scored a direct hit on the Syracuse-in-China hospital, destroying about one-third of the four-storied building.

There were no casualties, although a Chinese woman doctor and two patients who were buried under debris were rescued alive by hospital workers and A. R. P. members. Other patients previously had been moved to the hospital dugout.

Another bomb landed on the street just outside the southwestern wall of the hospital, but caused little damage. The hospital, which repeatedly has been bombed, is carrying on under trying circumstances. The Syracuse-in-China suburb branch was damaged during the disastrous Japanese August bombing raids.

The Canadian Mission Hospital was destroyed by Japanese incendiary bombs on Aug. 20, while the Catholic Hospital also was damaged by bombs this summer.

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

October 18

The Burma Road, closed three months ago by the British authorities after the signing of the Tokyo-Cragie Pact, was re-opened once more. Sixty American-made lorries carried a mixed cargo including munitions out of Lashio at seven minutes past midnight. Further reports received in Lashio revealed that four Americans ships, heavily loaded with supplies for the Chinese Government, arrived at Rangoon during the past week. The Colonial Secretary in Hongkong announced that restrictions on shipments of munitions and certain other articles from Hongkong to Free China were still effective and would not be removed until the conclusion of the current negotiations between London and Tokyo.

Mr. Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, disclosed in Washington that he was conferring with Mr. T. V. Soong, former Chinese Minister of Finance, regarding further American financial aid to China.

Documents and archives of the Shanghai Estonian Consulate were taken, in the presence of the Soviet Embassy and Consulate in Japan, by Settlement police and First Special District Court officials.

Commenting on the reopening of the Burma Road, observers in Chungking pointed out that the road was still one of the most important channels for China's exports and imports, giving particular prominence to the fact that the reopening of the road indicated Britain's recognition of the world-wide importance of Japan's invasion of China and her belief that all nations must contribute to the frustration of Japan's aims.

⁂

October 19

Thirty-six Japanese planes bombed a section of the Burma Road shortly after it was reopened, claiming to have damaged key bridges on the Yunnan-Burma route. Aircraft operating from new bases in Indo-China also subjected Kunming and other Yunnan cities to severe bombing. The English Methodist Church and the French Catholic mission School in Kunming were damaged.

Reports were current that Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, would preceed to Berlin shortly for a Four-Power conference between Italy, Germany, Japan and Russia, which would be aimed primarily at establishing a united totalitarian front, following the opening of the Burma Road.

A total of 3,800 Americans in China registered for evacuation, a number passing the 3,700-passenger normal capacity of the four American evacuee ships.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated in Washington yesterday that 21,500,000 tons of iron and steel scrap were exported from the United States since 1933, with more than half of these exports going to Japan.

Current talks between Russian and the United States had proceeded harmoniously during the past month, it was stated. Co-operation in curbing Japan in Far East was seen as the prime motive.

The Chinese forces claimed to have recaptured Chuki, important terminus of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in Central Chekiang, inflicting heavy casualities on the retreating Japanese.

October 20

Speaking at Wakefield last night, Mr. Greenwood, British Minister without Portfolio, declared that the face of Great Britain had been scarred, but its spirit remained unchanged and unconquerable. He hoped that Japan would not be so foolish as to enter the European war.

Many iron works in Japan suspended operations at present because of a lack of ferrous ore, coal and other materials, reported **Reuter.**

General Chiang Kai-shek was determined to keep open the Burma Road at all costs. He was reported by **Reuters** to have already taken extraordinary precautions against the effects of Japanese air attacks.

Two Japanese transports were sunk in the Yangtse near Matang by Chinese gunfire recently. it was officially announced in Chungking. Meanwhile, Chinese forces operating in northern Kiangse were reported to have scored the biggest victory of October in re-occupying Fengsin, 50 miles west of Nanchang, capital of Kiangse.

Business was still booming in Chungking despite recent relentless raids by Japanese bombing planes.

A Chinese press dispatch from Kweilin, Kwangsi, stated, Japanese troops in French Indo-China were continuing their advance along the highway northward towards the Yunnan border.

October 21

The second attack by the Japanese aircraft against the Burma Road yesterday was reported to have hit vital bridges in Yunnan Province. The Chinese munitions factory at Kokiu in southwestern Yunnan also was bombed.

Attempting to obtain the transfer of the contracts to herself, Japan was reported pressing the Netherlands East Indies authorities to annul their existing contracts allocating all East Indies aviation gasoline exports to Britain, reliable quarters reported in London last night.

Kulangsu, international settlement of Amoy, loomed again as a possible center of international attention yesterday as a movement for the surrender of foreign privileges gained momentum among 70,000 Chinese residents of the island, Domei reports.

The Thailand Premier, Luang Bipul Songgram, yesterday threatened to wage a **blitzkrieg** against the French if they fail to accept Thailand's territorial demands.

Upon his arrival in Chungking on October 19, Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, declared his extreme optimism regarding China's continued resistance against Japan's agression and also regarding the recent developments in the international situation, when interviewed by press.

Emperor Hirohito reviewed 50,000 troops on the Yoyogi parade grounds in celebration of Japan's 2600th anniversary.

Lieut.-General Gikichi Ando, Commander-in-chief of Japanese Expeditionary Force in South China, returned to Japan.

Vehemently assailing Britain and America over the re-opening of the Burma Road, the Tokyo **Nichi Nichi** declared that Britain should realize "she is marching toward her own grave by her unnecessary meddling in East Asia.'

Official confirmation was lacking in Tokyo that the newly appointed Japanese

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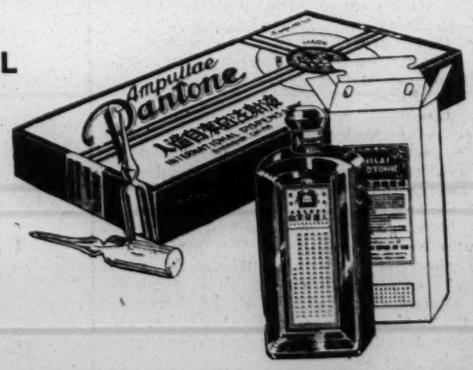

Ambassador to Soviet Russia, Lieut.-Gen. Yoshitsuga Tatekawa, would participate in four-power talks in Moscow upon his arrival at his new post, Foreign Office spokesman Yakichiro Suma says.

On October 20, a freight train bound for Nanking struck a mine buried by Chinese forces in the vicinity of Changchow, overturning and seriously damaging the locomotive and three coaches, besides killing more than 10 Japanese railway guards.

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October 22

The repair of Burma Road bridges less than 48 hours after they had been demolished by the Japanese aircraft was promised by the Chinese south-west Transportation administration, which asserted that the Chinese were equipped to repair slightly damaged bridges in a few hours and therefore were not disturbed by Japanese threats to bomb the bridges and the highway extensively.

Official sources would neither confirm nor deny the possibility of British subjects in Shanghai joining the American exodus shortly, according to the **China Press.** Meanwhile, Britons in Japan were advised by The British Embassy to leave Japan wherever possible in view of the present uncertainties.

Japan was reported to have said that she did not include the Netherlands East Indies within the sphere of the "new order" in East Asia.

The **Asahi Shimbun** reported in Tokyo that Japan, Italy and Germany had virtually completed plans for the establishment of joint technical commissions "to translate into action pledges entered into in he Tripartite Alliance." **The Kokumin Shimbun** reported that Premier Prince Konoye would soon reorganize the Japanese Government for the purpose of forming a strong, wartime Cabinet.

The Chinese Embassy in Washington announced last night that the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Hu Shih, would leave the capital this week on an extensive speaking tour of eastern American cities, including New York and Boston.

Dr. Lin Yutang, noted Chinese author, in a letter to the **New York Times,** said that China was a first rate power which should be regarded as an effective ally by the United States and Britain.

Mr. Y. C. Koo, Assistant General Manager of the Farmers' Bank of China, was appointed General Manager to the same bank. The Central Executive Yuan in Chungking named Mr. Chou En-lai, the representative of the Red Army in Chungking, as the mayor of Kweilin, important Kwangsi city.

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October 23

Terms for a possible Russo-Japanese agreement were reported in New York **Times,** the terms being as the following: from Tokyo yesterday by the **New York**

1. Soviet recognition of Manchukuo.
2. Japanese recognition of Outer Mongolia.
3. Withdrawal of the Russian Far Eastern Army and the Kwantung Army from their present frontier positions.
4. Reopening of a Russian Legation in Hsinking and a Japanese legation in Ulan Bater.
5. Japanese recognition of Soviet interests in Sinkiang.

The Secretary of Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, said that the United States needed more Pacific bases and "we will have them," adding that how far-flung these Pacific bases would be obtained, await the outcome of events in the making urging the necessity of cutting down "terrific" expenditures for diplomatic offices abroad, the influential **Ta Kung Pao** editorially demand radical changes in China's Foreign Office and worldwide diplomatic service.

Mexicans were reported to have banned the export of mercury and oil to Japan.

The Japanese Government denounced the Fur Seal Convention of 1911 and proposed the conclusion of a new convention among the three other powers concerned.

Japanese troops in Langson were reported to have left for Haiphong yesterday afternoon. These forces were to be billeted in Haiphong pending the arrival of transports to take them to Hainan Island.

Japanese attempts to cut the Burma Highway by blasting out the suspension bridge over the Mekong River at Tali failed, Chinese official announced in Rangoon last night. The first convoy of sixty Chinese supply trucks crossed the bridge safely yesterday en route to Chungking.

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October 24

Complete unacceptability of the alleged four-point Japanese proposals said to consist of the demilitarization of the Yangtse delta, inclusion of five North China provinces in an autonomous state under nominal Chinese sovereignty but under exclusively Japanese economic control, China's recognition of an "independent Manchukuo" and Japanese concessions in all Chinese ports, was declared by the Chinese spokemen in London. The **San Francisco Chronicle** quoted the retiring Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Mr. K. Horinouchi, as saying that a peace agreement which lacked final official action had been reached between General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking regime.

Venting long repressed sentiments, leading vernaculars in Tokyo lashed out against excesses in economic control, which had resulted in the demoralization of the Japanese people.

Probable conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact following the arrival in Moscow of the New Japanese Ambassador, Lieut.-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, was seen in Moscow.

Despite the American embargo against Japan, the latter was said to be still allowed to draw considerably upon American strength to bolster her war machine.

Faced with another serious rice shortage this winter the Japanese Government promulgated state control of rice, effective November 1.

Mr. Ku Ching-kang was named as the minister of Social Affairs.

*
**

October 25

The Tutuila, United States gunboat, anchored in the Yangtse river off Chungking suffered damage as Japanese warplanes stage an air raid on Chungking. The Butterfield and Swire steamers Wanliu and Wanhsien also were damaged by shrapnel, and a number of native craft was destroyed by bombs which landed in the Yangtse river.

Dutch-Japanese negotiations over the Netherlands East Indies oil supply were said to have been suspended.

The Japanese Navy Ministry officially announced the loss of submarine 1-67 on August 9 while engaged in maneuvers in south Tokyo Bay, according to **Domei.**

The Chinese Ambassador to London, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, conferred in London yesterday with the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, and the British Secretary of State for Burma, Mr. Leopold Amery. They were believed to have discussed the possibility of China's obtaining Indian steel supplies over the Burma Highway.

The Sino-Japanese war had "reached a new stage for settlement" because of the "peaceful entry" of Japanese troops into French Indo-China and conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, the influential **Asahi Shimbun** said.

The quoting of Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, retiring Japanese Ambassador, as saying that an agreement had been reached between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, by

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the "San Francisco Chronicle, was termed by the envoy as "a terrible mistake." He declared he had been informed only that an understanding or accord was about to be completed between Japan and Mr. Wang Ching-wei. Chinese authorities in Washington ignored the Sino-Japanese peace reports.

China and Britain were allies in the present world conflict, Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, told the **New York Herald-Tribune** "Forum" in New York last night in a speech broadcast throughout America.

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October 26

Tokyo claimed to have destroyed both the old and new bridges spanning the Mekong River Between Yunping and Paoshan in Western Yunnan province yesterday, thus disrupting the Burma Road Transportation. Chinese communication circles in Chungking declared traffic was still continuing.

Japanese warplanes raided Chungking and the surrounding area for the second successive day, dropping more than 100 demolition and incendiary bombs which were estimated to have killed between 50 and 60 persons and destroyed 150 houses. The St. Joseph's Cathedral again was hit.

The U.S. State Department announced last night that war supplies valued at U.S.$1,335,223, including a number of war planes, were purchased by China in the United States during September.

Japan was willing to accept a sincere peace offer from Chungking, provided no third Powers intervened, the **Chugai Shogyo** asserted.

*
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October 27

Four hundred Chinese troops on October 26 were reported to have attacked Pho Bang, Indo-China border post, and were repulsed. Haiphong officials were reported to have ordered the unloading of the cargo of the Sikiang, American-chartered French freighter at Haiphong. They continued for several days to refuse to permit the vessel to leave the port. Loading of Texaco and Standard Oil company supplies on the American chartered freighter Tupper was also stopped in Hanoi yesterday by French authorities under Japanese instructions.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, told the National Press Club at a dinner in Washington last night that the United States would continue its aid to China and Britain.

A Junkers plane of the Sino-German Eurasia Aviation Corporation was forced down and burned when nine Japanese planes made a lightning raid on Kunming yesterday. The chief pilot, Walther Lutz, was wounded twice in the shoulder, but succeeded in landing the machine in a rice field.

Chungking ridiculed reports that Germany and Japan were launching a new peace "offensive" in the Far East with the impending return of the former Germany Ambassador, Dr. Trautmann.

Fighting was reported to be raging near Shaoshing, the famous wine producing district in Chekiang. The Chinese claimed that the Japanese troops moving eastward from Siaoshang had their communications cut by Chinese forces.

Americans Honored

The Emperor of Japan, on Nov. 10, announced that decorations had been conferred on a number of teachers, including two American women. The recipients were Charlotte B. De Forrest, former principal of the Kobe Girls' Institute, who received the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Fifth Class, and Miss Olive I. Hargis, principal of the Eiwa Girls School, Yokohama, who was awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, Sixth Class.

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Who's Who in China

A. Pen-tung Sah, electrical engineer, professor, university president; born in Foochow, Fukien, July 24, 1902; graduate, Tsing Hua College, 1921; B. A. in Engineering, with honor, Standford University, Calif., U.S.A., 1924; E. E., Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Mass., U.S.A., 1925; D.Sc. in Physics, Ibid., 1927; electrical engineer, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn., U.S.A., 1927-1928; elected to Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma

薩本棟
A. Pen-tung Sah

Xi, American honorary shcolastic and research societies; Professor of Physics, National Tsing Hua University, Peiping, 1928-1937; China Foundation Research Professor of Physics, National Peking University, 1931; Visiting Professor of Electrical Engineering, the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., 1936; member of Science Society of China, Chinese Engineering Society, Chinese Physical Society and American Institute of Electrical Engineers; President, National University of Amoy, 1937-now; Author of many articles published in American magazines and of the following books; "Dyadic Circuit Analysis," International Textbook Co., Scranton, Penna., U.S.A. 1939; "General Physics," (two volumes, a college textbook in Chinese), the Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1933; "Experiments in General Physics," (a laboratory manual for colleges, written in Chinese), the Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1936; address: National University of Amoy, Changting, Fukien West, (via Foochow).

Convicted for Espionage

Tyler Kent, formerly employed as a clerk in the U. S. Embassy in London, was convicted on Nov. 8 and sentenced to a term of 7 years in jail, on a charge of communicating documents from the U. S. Embassy to the Germans. The hearing in the London Court was secret and, according to **Reuters**, extended over three weeks. In announcing the sentence the Judge referred to two documents which Kent had taken from the files of the Embassy. Convicted at the same time was a Russian woman, Anna Wolkoff, aged 37, daughter of Admiral Wolkoff, former Russian Naval Attache in London. Miss Wolkoff, who had become a naturalized British subject, was found guilty under the Official Secrets Act and Defense Regulations of also transmitting documents to the Germans. One such document was later broadcast by the German "Lord Haw-haw" with the object of weakening the British war effort. The **Reuters** report failed to disclose whether Kent and Wolkoff were cooperating in the theft of documents from the U. S. Embassy or whether they were involved in separate cases.

Men and Events

Sir John Greig Latham, newly appointed Australian Minister to Japan, will sail in the near future to take up his duties in Tokyo, according to announcement of the Australian Government on Nov. 1.

*

Commander Luigi Neyrone, Italian Consul-General at Shanghai will shortly depart for Hsinking, Manchukuo, where he will assume the post of Italian Ambassador, according to report in the local Japanese paper, **Shanghai Mainichi.**

*

The German **Transocean** service reported on Oct. 31 that the Philippine Government recently banned the showing in the Commonwealth of an anti-German motion picture. The name of the film was not mentioned in the report.

*

Bitsumeikan University of Tokyo announced on Nov. 7 that the German language would be compulsory for all students at the beginning of the next term. The students were told that they could select Chinese or English as a secondary language—after German.

*

The Sultan of Johore, who is now in London, was married on Nov. 7 to a 25-year-old Rumanian girl named Miss Marcell Mendl. It is the Sultan's second marriage, his first being to Mrs. Helen Wilson, from whom he was divorced in 1938. He is 67 years old.

*

Mrs. Carroll Alcott, whose husband is connected with **The China Press** and well known as a Shanghai news broadcaster and commentator, was seriously injured in a motor car accident on Nov. 9. The car in which Mrs. Alcott was riding was struck by a truck and her arm was fractured.

*

Liu Sen-chin, former director of the Changteh Salt Revenue Bureau in Hunan Province, has been found guilty of corruption and misappropriation of public funds and was sentenced to prison for ten years, according to **Kuomin** report from Changteh on Nov. 4. He will be confined in the military tribunal, the report stated.

*

The Japanese daily, **Kokumin Shimbun,** on Nov. 5, published an article cautioning Japanese against dealings, with Americans and Britons "who often are spies," and also with Jewish refugees from Germany. The paper demanded that Jews, "who had betrayed Germany in the war, should not be permitted to reside in Japan."

*

Frank P. Lockhart, U. S. Consul-General, and Tateki Horiuchi, Japanese Consul-General, were elected Judges of the Shanghai Court of Consuls in succession to Yoshiaki Miura and Richard P. Butrick, both of whom have been transferred from Shanghai. The President of the Court is A. H. George, C. M. G., Consul-General for Great Britain. E. A. Long, secretary of the Shanghai Consular Body is also secretary of the Consular Court.

*

Frank Martin, Jr., who has been connected with **The China Press** for some time, departed this week for Hanoi, Indo-China, where he will represent **The Associated Press.** Thomas Critchton, a recent graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri has joined **The China Press** and John William Powell, a student at the University of Missouri, has arrived in Shanghai and also will be connected with **The China Press.** He is the son of J. B. Powell, editor and publisher of **The China Weekly Review.**

The Japanese authorities, on Nov. 7, announced the appointment of Saiki Yano as Consul-General in Hongkong. He will replace Katsu Okazaki, who has been transferred to Calcutta, India. Mr. Yano was previously First Secretary of Embassy in Nanking, but has been in Tokyo for some time.

*

M. Louis Lotard, who was killed by bandits on the Tibetan border, was a well known French explorer, according to statement of the Vichy Government on Nov. 7. Liotard was accompanied by a scientist, M. Jean Guibaut, who escaped. The Vichy report stated the party was attacked by 100 Chinese bandits northwest of Tatsienlu, while they were engaged in making a survey of the territory in the vicinity of the Mekong River. The incident was originally reported by the Tatsienlu correspondent of the **North-China Daily News** late in October. A French priest named Pere Nussbaum was also killed, by Tibetans, in the same area, according to the correspondent.

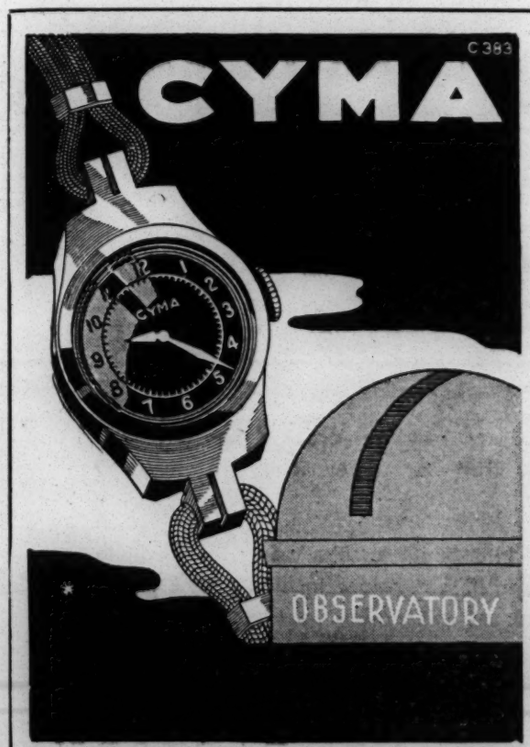
*

The main channel span of the Seattle suspension bridge, 800 feet long crashed into Tacoma Narrows, an arm of Puget Sound, during a storm on Nov. 7. The cables snapped, apparently as a result of a 35-mile wind, causing the bridge to break into sections and drop 190 feet into the water. The bridge, which cost US$6,400,000, was opened to traffic last July. The bridge had always been affected by the high wind and recently was named "Galloping Gertie," due to the abnormal swaying. The only person on the bridge was a newspaperman, who was crossing in his car. Feeling the bridge collapse, he jumped from his car and crawled 500 feet to safety as the bridge disintegrated, with the huge cables waving wildly in the air.

John Herman Teesdale, former British attorney in Shanghai, died in London on Friday, Nov. 8, at the age of 47 years. He came to Shanghai in 1908 after graduation from Winchester College and joined the firm of Platt, Stokes and Teesdale. Later he formed the legal partnership of Teesdale and Godfrey, and still later, that of Teesdale, Newman and McDonald. Following his return to England, he again joined his former partner, Mr. Godfrey in the practice of law in London. He once served as a member of the Municipal Council.

*

Dr. Hugh W. White, one of the oldest members of the Southern Presbyterian Mission in China died suddenly at Kuling and was buried there on Oct. 29. He is survived by Mrs. White and their son, Hugh, who until recently was Professor of Music at Central China College, Wuchang and Hwa Chung College, Hsichow Yunnan. In addition there are two daughters and a son in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. White were stationed for 46 years in northern Kiangsu Province, where he became an authority on the products of the country, particularly cotton. He once attempted to organize a gigantic reclamation scheme for northern Kiangsu land which is partly inundated by the sea. Dr. White was well known among foreign missionaries as a fundamentalist and for a considerable time published a magazine for progagating his views. He also was an opponent of Communist activity in China and refused to "recognize" the National Government in 1927 because of its alleged communist connections. In recent years he enjoyed friendly relations with the Japanese military authorities and was accorded the unusual honor of a military salute by the Japanese military at the funeral services.



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Richard Fyfe Boyce, U. S. Consul at Yokohama since 1934, has been transferred to Lima, Peru. He will be succeeded by Irving N. Linnell, former Consul-General at Prague.

*

Lieut.-Col. Donald Curtis of the U. S. Fourth Marines in Shanghai, was among 18 Marine Corps Lieut-Colonels, who were promoted to the rank of Colonel, by President Roosevelt on November 10.

*

Li Ching-lu was appointed director of the economic control department of the Ministry of Economics of the National Government on Nov. 10, according to **Kuomin** report from Chungking. Mr. Li was formerly a technical expert in the Ministry. Other Chungking appointments included Wang Ping-chun as a member of the War-time Relief Commission; Lang Kwei-ti and Chow Pang-tao as inspectors of secondary education in Hunan; Yuan Tao-feng as Consul-General in Paris, in succession to Huang Chen, who has resigned; Yu Yu-chao as chief accountant of the Szechuen Provincial Government; Liu Ping-cheng as director of the Metallurgical Bureau of the Ministry of Economics; Ho Yang-pi as director of the provisional office of the Chekiang Provincial Government in western Chekiang; Hu Ming-tsao as director of Kwangtung Provincial Control Administration and Tan Pao-shou as deputy director of the National Food Control Administration; Li Kuo-tien as peace preservation commander of the second area in Chekiang; Chow Chung-yao and Yang Shu-kan as vice-chairmen of the Auxiliary Capital Reconstruction Planning Committee to serve under Dr. H. H. Kung, Chairman; Hung Lan-yu as Political Vice-Minister of Social Affairs; Yuan Cheng-tung as deputy director of Hunan Provincial Peace Preservation department.

According to **Domei** an American, William M. Vories, 59 years old, native of Ohio, has applied for citizenship in Japan. Mr. Vories has resided in Japan since 1905 and has a Japanese wife.

*

Robert J. Ward, American Consul at Foochow for the past thre years, visited in Shanghai last week, on his way to Hongkong where he will be stationed in future. He previously was stationed in Tientsin. Mr. Ward is well known for his knowledge of the Chinese language.

*

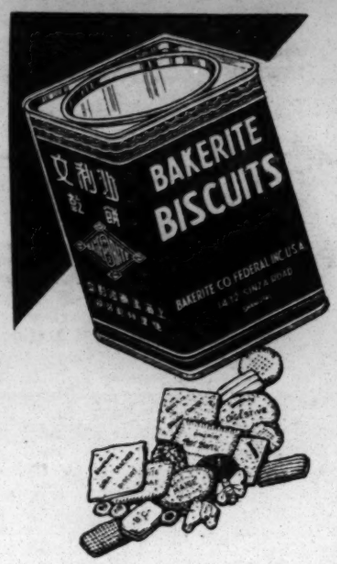
Dr. Francis Pan, an associate editor of **The China Critic**, has been appointed director of the National Transport Corporation, which controls the transport of merchandise on the Burma Road on behalf of the Chinese Government. Dr. Pan was previously director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Communications.

*

The funeral of Y. C. Hu, general manager of the Ning Shao Life Insurance Company, who died last week, was held at the Kiaochow Road Chapel on Nov. 8. Mr. Hu was 42 years old and was widely known for his religious and philanthrop activities. He is survived by his wife, three sons and a daughter. He was an active member of the Ningpo and Shanghai Y.M.C.A.'s.

*

The Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines, stationed in Shanghai, celebrated the 165th anniversary of the establishment of the Marine Corps, on Nov. 10, 1775. The first two battallions of the fighting organization were recruited at Tun Tavern in Philadelphia, in the turbulent days of the Continental Congress, nine months before the Declaration of Independence. Marine contingents, stationed ashore or aboard ships in various quarters of the world always participate in the observance of the anniversary of the founding of the Corps.



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The American Advisory Committee, the Salvation Army and the Friends Service Committee, relief organizations in Shanghai, this week sent a telegram to the Friends Committee in Philadelphia requesting that stocks of used clothing be sent to Shanghai for use of both European and Chinese destitute persons. The stocks of clothing were originally collected for relief in Europe, but could not be dispatched due to the blockade. The Shanghai relief bodies also urged that funds be remitted here for the service of the refugee German Jewish community in Hongkew. It was reported that the funds are so low that only one meal a day can be provided.

*

An article by F. B. Opper in **The Shanghai Evening Post** on Nov. 13 expressed the opinion that few American missionaries will take advantage of the U. S. Government's advise regarding the evacuation of women and children and "non-essential" males of American nationality, from the Far East. Mr. Opper stated that not more then 150, out of approximately 2,300 heads of families in the missionary field in China, would depart from China. The total number of protestant missionaries in China, according to Mr. Opper, is approximately 2,800, of whom about 500 are on leave at present. Some of the mission workers in Japanese-occupied territory may remove to new posts in "free China," he stated, and also pointed out that not a single missionary has departed from territory under the jurisdiction of the Chinese National Government. Aside from the Americans there are some 500 British missionaries in China whose plans regarding evacuation are not known. According to a report from New York on Oct. 20, Bishop James E. Walsh, Superior General of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society, announced that 1,300 Catholic priests now in China, "would remain at their posts."

*

The Bridgman Memorial School, first educational institution established for Chinese girls in Shanghai, celebrated its 90th anniversary last week. Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott presided at the first formal service at the Carlton Theater, on Friday, Nov. 7. Dr. Pott was assisted by Dr. Yang Yung-ching, well known Chinese educator. Wang Pei-tsung, principal, made a report on the status of the institution while Miss E. M. Pollock of the Women's Union Missionary Society, which has largely been responsible for the school since 1871, also delivered an address. All speakers eulogized Mrs. Eliza Jane Bridgman, wife of Dr. Elija Coleman Bridgman, who founded the institution in 1850. Dr. Elija Coleman Bridgman was the first American missionary to come to China, arriving in Canton in 1829. He was born in 1801 and was sent to China aboard a clipper ship by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Dr. Bridgman founded **The Chinese Repository** at Canton in 1931 and published the paper, regarded as the best foreign publication in China, until 1847. The date of Dr. and Mrs. Bridgman's arrival in Shanghai is not known, but Dr. Bridgman became the first president of the north China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in 1857. Aside from his publication of **The Repository,** his best known work was the translation of the New Testament into Chinese. He died in Shanghai in November, 1861. Mrs. Bridgman, of equal courage and enterprise as her husband, established the Bridgman school for Chinese girls at the time of the Taiping Rebellion, and at the beginning had only a dozen pupils. The school now has 700 students of various grades. For the first time in its long history the school was forced to move from Nantao because of the Japanese invasion and since 1937 has been located in rented property on Gordon Road in the International Settlement. It is hoped, however, to be able to return to Nantao ultimately.

In the United States Court for China

LOPE SARREAL, *Plaintiff,* vs. REMEDIOS RONQUILLO SARREAL, *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4546 Civil No. 2425 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, Nov. 6, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 6th day of November, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 6th day of November, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 1st day of November, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided therein since 1938, and that defendant's last known address was IMUS, PROVINCE OF CAVITE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 6th day of November, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in The China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 23rd day of November, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 6th day of November, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

BACK ISSUE WANTED

The Review will pay one dollar ($1.00) for each copy of the issue of MARCH 3, 1928 (Vol. 44, No. 1).

Mail the copy or copies with statement to,

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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What People Are Saying

(*Continued from page 350*)

CAN'T WAIT

To the Editor:

I cannot wait for the copies of **The China Weekly Review** to come as the news from your far country is so wanted. It is a shame the little news that one sees in the papers here from China.

I would appreciate it if you or your friends would send us any circulars, papers, booklets that give real information about things that are so briefly touched on in the newspapers. The people are so anxious to know exactly what is going on.

I am enclosing my check for a half year and intend to continue. Best of luck.

L. J. C.

Nashville, Tenn.,
Sept. 25, 1940.

PRESENT CONDITIONS?

To be Editor:

We Russian prisoners in the French Municipal Jail wish to thank you for sending us your respected magazine. But we regret now, however, that present conditions, of which you probably are aware, compel us to request you to discontinue the subscription. We thank you again for your courtesy.

G. F.

Municipal Jail,
French Concession,
November 10, 1940

TERRIFIC

To the Editor:

The reaction here to the Japan-Axis Pact was terrific. If the Axis-Masters expected to frighten America into keeping out of Europe and Asia they were badly mistaken. All the papers, without distinction of political color, are clamoring for increased aid to Britain and China. There are rumors of a still further loan to Chungking and further restrictions on shipments to Japan. The first popular reaction today was that now war is inevitable, with Japan added to Italy and Germany for good measure. The Herald-Tribune predicted this morning that our entry would not be later than next spring. Certainly there is nothing else in the people's mind but rearmament. Even the elections have been dwarfed by the tremendous preparations for defense. The fever probably will be increased by the middle of October when 16,000,000 men (including myself) are registered for military service. It is difficult to analyze the public mind—it seems to be loaded with dangerous over-confidence and false hopes. For instance, it's generally said that "Hell, it's too bad if Britain loses, but we can lick the Axis all by ourselves."

This feeling is paradoxically linked with the belief that Russia would sooner or later join Britain and America in the war on the Axis.

It seems strange that after lambasting the British for so many years, one begins to feel that they should be helped. But there is no escaping the fact that their defeat would be a blow to ....to use a well-worn but true cliche ...."our way of life."

The embargo on scrap iron brought out loud applause from the steel industry. They did not feel this way a couple of years ago, but now the American and British orders make it easy to forget their old Oriental customers. All the present anti-Japanese restrictions, as far as I can see, must only push Japan to new adventures in Shanghai and the South Seas. This, of course, would bring further retaliations from the United States and so on. It's a vicious circle which must end in war.

M.

Los Angeles,

MISSED

To the Editor:

We miss the admirable **China Weekly Review** since our arrival in Hongkong. Please forward my copy immediately and I shall be most grateful.

M. C.

Kowloon, Hongkong,
Oct. 18, 1940.

BLOCKADED

To the Editor:

The last copy of **The China Weekly Review** which I received was just before the "blockade" of Chinghai and since then I have not received a single copy. Please investigate as mail still can be sent into Chekiang and I am unwilling to miss a single copy. Also, please don't permit my subscription to be discontinued as I want to receive the paper regularly and conveniently.

F. Y. M.

Kinhwa, Chekiang,
Sept. 28, 1940.

JAPAN'S MENACE TO U.S.S.R.

To the Editor:

Japan's challenge to the United States has been shown by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Yosuke Matsuoka's words: "I (Matsuoka) fling this challenge to America. If she is going on blindly and stubbornly and is sticking to the status quo of the Pacific, then Japan will fight America," and also by the Japanese Prime Minister, Prince Konoye's declaration; "There is no other course than war," if the United States should continue to refuse to display "proper understanding and sympathy for Japan's position in the East." To these two mad challenges of Japan the American Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, has declared: "If the challenge comes, the United States Navy will meet it on the high seas and the Army on the battlefield."

From the above-mentioned passages of speeches, a war between U.S. and Japan in the Pacific might perhaps be an inevitable event. If so, we would say here to the American Government and its people: "Let it come, let it come." The American Navy is the most powerful and efficient in the world. It has no need, nor any reason to fear Japan. America should use Singapore as a military base presently, and protect Hongkong, Burma, and India for Britain and also the East-Indies for Holland in the Far East, with her naval forces ready for any possible attack by Japan on America in the sea, after Japan has entirely occupied Indo-China It is absolutely necessary that America should liquidate Japan first in the Far East, where she has made up her mind to interfere with the present European War. If Japan is defeated her alliances would easily and quickly collapse.

Moreover, since the tripartite agreement was signed, the Soviet Union has been much menaced. If Japan really became the leading power of East Asia as promised in the 3-power military alliance then Russian interests in the Far East would be invaded and her national safety would presently be menaced. This is very possible and will be realized so long as Japan has any strength left. Therefore the Soviet Union should not stand aside and look on now, but cooperate with America to check Japan unconditionally. We think Russia has never forgotten her old enemy, Japan, in the past Russo-Japanese war. Now Japan has been weakened by China's war of resistance, so it is easy for U.S.S.R. to beat her on land and for the U.S. to beat her on sea.

MU WEN-FU

Chungking, Oct. 9, 1940.

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Application of ALBIN MARVIN HAUGEN, for the custody of Mary Ann Haugen and William Andrew Haugen, the infant children of petitioner and Mary Alton Haugen, his wife.	Cause No. 4504 Civil No. 2383 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, the 13th day of November, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is to obtain the custody of petitioner's two infant children.

WHEREAS the petitioner herein, by his attorney, has this 13th day of November, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons on Mary Alton Haugen, the mother of the two infant children whose custody is sought by petitioner in this proceeding; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this cause that on the 13th day of November, 1940, the summons for the said Mary Alton Haugen was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China with the following noted thereon: "Mary Alton Haugen is not to be found within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court."; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this cause that on the 13th day of November, 1940, P. F. Faison, the attorney of petitioner herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the said Mary Alton Haugen was not residing in the Republic of China nor had she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last six months previous to the 13th day of November, 1940;

NOW THEREFORE, it is this 13th day of November, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the said Mary Alton Haugen be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach said Mary Alton Haugen.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the said Mary Alton Haugen cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 30th day of November, 1940, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge,

United States Court for China.

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In the United States Court for China

LILY (LILA) HAYS, born WEINGARTEN *Plaintiff,* vs. JAMES MALCOM HAYS *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4540. Civil No. 2419. ORDER Filed at Shanghai China, Oct. 24th, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk*

The object of this suit is an action for divorce and custody of the child.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 24th day of October, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 24th day of October, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 24th day of October, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since December fourteenth, 1935, and that defendant's last known address was Cincinnati, Ohio, 925 Clinton Street, U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 24th day of October, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the sixteenth day of November, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 24th day of October, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

ONE PUPPET DROP

To the Editor:

It is interesting to note that Fu Siao-en, Mayor of the Puppet City Government of Greater Shanghai, was hacked to death by his manservant last week who was alleged to have been in the confidence of the deceased for more than ten years. Although what motivated the servant to become disloyal to his master is not yet known, yet it is generally believed that the prepetrator was bribed by someone superior to Fu and who has been antagonistic toward him and desirous of ousting him for a long time.

However the ignominious death of Fu Siao-en can well serve as a warning to puppet officials still surviving him and foretell their fate provided they prefer to serve Japan rather than their own country.

P.H.A.W.

Shanghai,
Oct. 18, 1940

THIRD TERM MAN

To the Editor:

I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly publish in your valuable column my humble opinion on the recent American election.

With the re-election of President Roosevelt for a third term, a general clearing up of the present tangled situation in the Far East is momentarily expected. His re-election means one great thing, that is, the utter defeat of the isolationists in America. Those isolationists are nothing but a group of egoists who maintain that America should mind her own business and that American lives are too precious to be sacrified for the salvation of peoples other than her own.

But, if these isolationists are Christians at all, they must not forget that even the Son of God had to sacrifice His life in order that we human beings could be saved. More recent is the example of the American Civil War which was fought so that the negro race could be freed. We all should remember, Christian or non-Christian, that no life is too dear if given up for the sake of Justice and Freedom.

Francis X. Tsu

Shanghai, Nov. 8, 1940.

YUNNAN AWAKENED

To be Editor:

Prior to the Japanese air raids on Kunming city, some Yunnanese heard a Japanese broadcast state they would not bomb civilians or the residential quarters. The Yunnanese believed that they were living in peace, so they did not build shelters or dugouts in the city.

Alas! On September 31, the Japanese planes came. Twenty-seven enemy planes severely bombed the people and the residential districts. The Yunnanese were amazed when they heard the air raid alarm, and attempted to flee to safer places.

On October 13, they managed to reach a bank, which is located outside of the east gate. However, they were not safe there, as low flying planes machine-gunned them, causing many casualties.

Now the Yunnanese have been awakened. They thought the swindler's aim was to take man's money, but the Japanese-swindler's aim is to take man's life. Our Yunnanese love peace but Japan is a peace breaker. In order to have peace, we must loyally support our government, and so all that we can for our country.

Because of this new outlook, we are in high spirits even though we were bombed nine times in a month.

YUNNAN CHOW

Kunming, Oct. 31, 1940

SHORTSIGHTED

To be Editor:

If our Government were not so shortsighted, it would ban all American exports to Japan until Japanese troops were withdrawn from China. Even if our Government should be able to get by without fighting in our generation, the next generation is bound to have to pay for our part in building up the Japanese war machine and also Japanese war psychology.

E. W. L.

Evanston, Illinois,
U.S.A., Sept. 7, 1940.

WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

To be Editor:

Japanese residents in areas under the Shanghai Japanese Defense Corps totalled 74,779 as of October 30, a communique issued by the Shanghai Rehabilitation Section of the Japanese Resident Naval Officer's office disclosed last week. Chinese who have returned to their domiciles in these areas to date number-504,483, the **Tairiku Shimpo** reported.

At a recent dinner with a number of officials in this part of the world, that old yet ever-present secret fear of all "good" Chinese—Communism—came in for its usual castigation. This time the collapse of Communism was predicted because of the good and solid virtues of the Chinese people. From this and countless other discussions with "good" Chinese, educated and non-learned, I still have little idea what **Chinese Communism** is.

Here are some of the questions that an honest reply would have to satisfy, it seems to me:

How is Chinese Communism different from the Three Principles?

What is the Chinese Communist Party's stand on the Three Principles?

Does the Chinese Communist Party have either a definite stand or even an attitude on such basic questions as

- Land ownership
- Conditions of tenure
- Conditions of labor, farm and industrial
- Right of more than 1 political party to exist
- Education
- Foreign policy and observance of China's past treaties
- Control of and Use of Capital
- Public ownership
- Practice of religion
- Foreigners in China, esp. religious missionaries
- Income tax
- National planning and public reconstruction
- Use of violence?

I find that those who attack Communism in China do not even understand Dr. Sun's ideas on these points, much less the lines on which the National Government is working. Likewise, it is hard to trust accounts by foreigners, especially of the brand in that very questionable **Saturday Evening Post** article, Dec. 31, 1939, "Is Russia Winning China Tee?".

Is it possible for some of your correspondents or contributors to give even a partial outline of the program or the attitude of the Communist Party in China? Now that the little **Samurai** are beginning to stumble ever their big swords it behooves those who are interested in the welfare of this great nation to have a chance at the truth. Many thanks for considering this request.

Wai Quo-jen.

Kwantung, Oct. 21, 1940.

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